

NEW PRINCIPLE IN BANKING.

UNITY JOINT-STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

Established for the purpose of introducing the principle of mutuality into banking operations, whereby the customers of the bank become entitled to bonus, by way of interest, estimated after the rate of 50 per cent. on the net profits.

CAPITAL—HALF-A-MILLION STERLING.

Divided into 5000 shares of £100 each. Deposit, £50 per share.

This amount will be payable by two instalments, namely, £10 on allotment, and £40 at the time of incorporation. Shareholders have the option of paying up the whole £50 on the shares allotted to them, in one instead of two payments. It is not expected that any further call will be made.

The business of the bank will not be commenced until the whole of the capital has been subscribed, and one-half thereof paid-up.

By a clause in the Deed of Settlement, shareholders are entitled to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all share capital paid-up, previously to the declaration of bonus, as well as to 50 per cent. of the net profits.

With the exception of the amount needed to defray the necessary preliminary expenses, the paid-up capital will be invested in Government security until the bank is incorporated.

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

OFFICES.

Chief—40, Pall Mall, London.

City Branch—38, Cannon-street, London-bridge.

SOLICITOR—Thomas Taylor, Esq., 27a, Bucklersbury, London.

GENERAL-MANAGER—James Knight, Esq., F.S.S.

SECRETARY—Henry Lake, Esq.

Among the various improvements introduced during the present century, in connection with the commercial institutions of this country, there is not one in itself so entirely satisfactory—not one which has been attended with more solid and complete success, or that has conferred greater benefits on the community—than that of joint-stock banking. It has opened up means for profitably employing capital,—provided the public with institutions replete with known security, arising from paid-up and subscribed capital by numbers of individuals,—and giving to banking operations a tone and an importance previously unknown.

The joint-stock banking system has grown out of a combination of circumstances, arising, amongst other causes, from the prosperity of the country, and the increase of population. It has now become a positive necessity to the commercial world, and it provides such advantages as command the cordial approval and support of the public.

The late Sir Robert Peel, in a speech delivered 20 years ago in the House of Commons, alluding to the joint-stock principle generally, and in particular to the joint-stock bank, said—

"I look upon the principle of joint-stock companies as one of the greatest discoveries of modern times. I regard them, when made responsible to public opinion, as the ground on which all successful enterprise must be founded. I say further, that if there can be one description of business to which the principle of a joint-stock company can be more applicable than another, it is, under due restrictions, the business of banking."

CONDITION OF ALL THE EXISTING LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

The present position of the six existing Joint-Stock Banks in London—this number including all that are in operation—may be seen from the following table:—

Name of Bank.	Date when Established.	Capital.		Number of Shareholders.	Number of Shares Issued.	Amount of each Share.	Amount Paid-up on each Share.	Present Value of each Share.	Increase of Capital percent.	Rate per cent. Dividend Paid.
		Subscribed.	Paid-up.							
London and Westminster	1834	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	1235	50,000	£100	£20	£40	£100	16 per cent per annum.
London Joint-Stock	1836	3,000,000	600,000	6,161,154	870	60,000	10	10	175	20 1/2 "
Union Bank of London	1839	2,114,500	422,900	7,031,477	821	42,290	10	27	170	15 "
London and County	1839	589,700	394,125	3,779,914	660	17,754	50	20	38	12 "
Commercial Bank of London	1840	1,500,000	300,000	1,263,903	318	15,000	100	20	31	55 "
Royal British Bank	1849	100,000	50,000	89,975	121	1,000	100	50	6 "
Total		£12,604,200	£2,767,035		4028	186,084				

The five totals, in the foregoing table, show that—

I. The entire amount of subscribed capital in the whole of the existing joint-stock banks in London, amounts to £12,604,200.

II. The amount thereof paid-up is £2,767,035.

III. The amount of deposits, or customers' balances, is £25,505,697.

IV. The total number of shareholders is 4028.

V. The number of shares issued, 186,084.

These five facts exhibit the material points in connection with the whole of the existing London joint-stock banks, so far as their responsibility, business, and extent of connection, are concerned.

With respect to the profitable working of these institutions, it will be observed that the highest rate of dividend payable amounts to the large sum of 20 1/2 per cent. per annum, while that of the lowest is 6 per cent. Viewed, therefore, in any respect, each institution has proved to be a most desirable investment to the persons holding shares.

The small number of shareholders in all these banks together—namely, 4028—will, no doubt, excite surprise; and the more so, when it is known that very many of these are resident out of London. This clearly indicates that there is but a very small proportion of the public who are enabled to participate as shareholders in the bonuses resulting from the joint-stock banking system. The comparison of 4028 persons constituting the shareholders in the six London joint-stock banks with the number of their customers, is very small indeed; and yet these are the only persons who enjoy the privileges and the bonuses resulting from the large transactions of the whole body.

It is, therefore, evident that there not only exists ample room for properly-established and well-regulated joint-stock banks, conducted on sound banking principles, but that by their establishment the public will be materially benefited. It now becomes worthy of consideration what course can be adopted in the construction and practical management of banks, which will secure the more effectual identification of interests between the shareholders of a bank and its customers. As at present constituted, the shareholders alone participate in the bonuses declared by the banks.

Of late years the requirements of the public have led to the establishment of various joint-stock institutions based on another principle—namely, that of mutuality. This has resulted entirely from an experience which has proved its necessity, and has led to a most desirable and successful "Unity" of purpose and interests. In no one instance has this principle failed in securing the very best results. Nor is it likely to do so; for it confers upon the greatest number of persons the largest amount of benefit. The present joint-stock banks, as compared with the private banks, are an amplification of this fact. The former, have, unquestionably, given greater benefits to the public than the latter; but it will remain for other institutions to do so in a more comprehensive and effectual manner. It is for the accomplishment of this object that the

UNITY JOINT-STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION

Is established. This association is promoted under singularly advantageous circumstances. Although entirely distinct from them, in point of capital and liabilities, it commences its career with the assistance of two powerful and popular institutions—viz., the Unity Fire and Unity General Assurance Associations, whose united constituencies number several thousands of shareholders. So that, apart from the support that will necessarily arise from the public appreciation of the new features now proposed, there is every reason to regard the present project as one commencing under peculiarly favourable auspices. The plan proposed is that of extending the "mutual principal" to the business of banking, by paying the customer of the bank an interest, estimated according to profits, and by these means inducing them to interest themselves in promoting and extending its operations.

CAPITAL OF THE BANK.

The capital will amount to half-a-million sterling, with power to increase. This sum will be divided into 5000 shares of £100 each, on which a deposit of £10 will be required on allotment, and £40 on incorporation. This will yield a paid-up working capital of £250,000.

MANAGEMENT.

The management of the bank will be conducted by a Governor, Deputy-governor, and a Court of Directors, representing the professional, mercantile, and trading interests of the country. Each of the directors must be the holder of 20 shares, and have paid-up £100 of the capital stock as a director's qualification. The central bank will be at the Unity-buildings, No. 10, Cannon-street, in the City of London, and branches will be opened in such parts, and at such times, as may be deemed desirable.

ALLOTMENT OF THE SHARES.

It will be the aim and desire of the Court of Directors to be very cautious in the allotment of the shares. Their object is to obtain a numerous and responsible property, without distinction of class or place. For the accomplishment of this object they

ZINC.—By the analysis of some of the most ancient coins, and of metallic vessels taken from the excavations at Herculaneum, it is found that they contain a portion of zinc; yet, to the moderns, zinc is a new metal. Less than a century ago zinc was not considered as a metal at all. Homburg, a philosopher who wrote about that period, says—“Zinc is a compound of iron and tin;” thus implying that it had no individual existence, but that it was a compound. Such, however, is not found to be the case by modern chemists. Indifferent as we are to “a bit of zinc,” there are few substances that have rendered more service, or been more instrumental in the cause of science and the progress of knowledge than this metal. Considered in relation to its own qualities, it possesses rare interest. Certain combinations of metal with copper, under the euphonious names of *tombeck*, *brass*, *pinkbeck*, have been used in the arts, especially in China, from time immemorial. In the Celestial Empire, zinc is great purity is used for current coin. This money has frequently Tatar characters on one side, and Chinese characters on the reverse. Certain combinations of zinc, one called white vitriol (i.e., sulphate of zinc), and another flowers of zinc (of zinc), are of great importance in medicine. The mechanical uses of metallic zinc are very numerous, giving rise to regular trades for the fabrication of zinc ware. The white oxide of zinc is coming daily into use as a harmless substitute for the poisonous white lead in paint. Iron chains and wire exposed to the air or water, are all now dipped into melted zinc before they are put to use. This operation, which is called galvanising, entirely prevents the iron from rusting. There are many other uses of zinc, but which we cannot detail here. The great service, however, which zinc has rendered to man is in the galvanic battery. Without electricity many arts would cease to exist, yet, for practical and commercial purposes, we could not generate electricity without zinc. What steam owes to coal, electricity owes to zinc. Whenever steam is used, coal is consumed; whenever electricity is used, zinc is consumed. Thus we find that electro-plating and the wonders of telegraphic communication are indirectly indebted to zinc; and by the use of the telegraph we are enabled to answer Job (xxxviii, 35) in the affirmative, who 2000 years ago asked, “Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go and say unto thee, ‘Here we are?’”—SEPTIMUS PIRSE.

SALE OF A RAILWAY.—The Sheriff of Derry has advertised a sale of the goods and chattels of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway, under several writs of sale. The locomotive engines, passenger carriages, vans, wagons, horses, and carts, loose rails, sleepers, &c., are included in the list of vendibles.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL, AS CARRIED ON IN THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES—No. IV.

BY CHARLES GARDNER, A LACONIAN.

Bar steel is also used for manufacturing shear-steel. It is heated, drawn to lengths 3 feet long, then subjected to a welding heat, and some six or eight bars are welded together, precisely as described in the refinement of natural steel; this is called single shear. It is further refined by doubling the bar, and submitting it to a second welding and hammering; the result is a clearer and more homogeneous steel. During the last seven years the manufacture of this steel has been limited, mechanics preferring a soft cast-steel, which is much superior when properly manufactured, and which can be very easily welded to iron.

The price of bar steel varies according to the price of iron from which it is made, but, as a general average, its price in commerce may be taken at 5*l.* per ton beyond the price of the iron from which it is made. Bar steel produced from the better irons is usually dearer than the common kind, on account of their scarcity.

Shear-steel in ordinary size, sells at 50*l.* per ton nett.

Coach-spring steel from foreign iron, 22*l.*

Coach-spring steel from English iron, 18*l.*

These may be taken as approximate prices in 1854-5.

From the outline which I have given of the process by which various steels are manufactured, we have found in each great defects, want of uniformity, temper, or cleanliness of surface, unfitting them for many useful purposes. To obviate these defects, both bar converted and also raw steel is melted, by which the metal is freed from any deleterious matter which the iron might have contained; a uniform and homogeneous texture is obtained, whilst an equality in temper or degree of hardness is secured; besides which the surface is capable of receiving a high, clear, and beautiful polish,—qualities which the other steels I have described do not possess.

The first steel, which may be called cast-steel, is the celebrated wootz of India; it is produced by mixing rich iron ore with charcoal in small cups or crucibles, these are placed in a furnace, and a high heat is given by a blast; after a certain time this ore melts and receives a dose of carbon from the leaves and charcoal charged with it, the result is a small lump of metal with a radiated surface about the size of a small apple cut in two; it is very difficult to work, nevertheless swords and other steel implements are manufactured from it in the East; it is not found in England as an article of commerce. The melting of bar-steel was first practically carried out by Mr. Huntsman, of Attercliffe, near Sheffield, whose son yet carries on its manufacture, for which he enjoys a very high celebrity, by making use of the best materials, and insisting upon the most careful manipulation of his steel in every process. The manufacture of cast-steel is in itself a very simple process. Bar-steel is broken into small pieces, these are put into a crucible; it is melted in a furnace about 18 in. square and 3 ft. deep; the crucible is placed on a stand 3 in. thick, which is placed on the grate-bars of the furnace. Coke is used as fuel, and an intense heat is obtained by having a chimney about 40 feet high; although a very intense white heat is obtained, yet it requires 3*1/2* hours to perfectly melt 30 lbs. of bar-steel; when the steel is completely fluid, the crucible is drawn from the furnace, and the steel is poured into a cast-iron mould. The result is an ingot of steel, which is subsequently heated and hammered, or rolled, according to the want of the manufacturers. Although I stated that the melting of cast-steel is a simple process, yet, on the other hand, the manufacture of cast-steel suitable for the various wants of those who consume it requires an extensive knowledge; a person who is capable of successfully conducting a manufacture, must make himself master of the treatment to which the steel in manufactures will be submitted by every person who consumes it. Cast-steel is not only made of many degrees of hardness, but is also made of different qualities; a steel maker has, therefore, to combine a very intimate knowledge of the exact

intrinsic quality of the iron he uses, or that produced by a mixture of two or three kinds together; he has to secure as complete and as equal a degree of carbonisation as possible, which can only be attained by possessing a perfect practical and theoretical knowledge of the process of converting;

he has to know that the steel he uses is equal in hardness, in which, without much practice, he may easily be deceived; he must give his own instruction for its being perfectly melted, and he must examine its fracture by breaking off the end of each ingot, and exercise his judgment whether or not proper care has been taken. Besides all this knowledge and care, the duties of a steel maker are not ended; he has to adapt the capabilities of his steel to the wants and requirements of the consumer. There are a vast

variety of defects in steel as usually manufactured; but there are a far greater number of instances in which steel is not adapted for the manufacture of the article for which it was expressly made. Cast-steel may be manufactured for plaining, boring, or turning tools; its defects may be, that the tools when made crack in the process of hardening, or that the tool whilst exceeding strong in one part, will be found in another part utterly useless.

Cast-steel may be wanted for the engraver. It may be produced apparently perfect, and with a clear surface, but may be so improperly manufactured, that when the plate has been engraved and has to be hardened, it is found covered with soft places. The trial is even greater when the engraving is transferred by pressure to another plate. I might cite a vast

number and variety of instances in which cast-steel is manufactured by unskillful persons, and for want of a proper knowledge of the treatment which the steel will receive after it has left his control, it is found more or less unsatisfactory. It is, therefore, evident that a steel maker must not only attend to the intrinsic quality of his steel, but he has to use his judgment as regards the degree of hardness and tenacity which it should possess, so as to adapt it to the peculiar requisites of its employment. Now as to the prevention of the defects I have mentioned, although it is a task requiring much practical knowledge, yet it is attained by many who, having combined a knowledge of their own business with that of their customers, have gradually raised for themselves a deserved reputation.

The manufacture of cast-steel is open to great temptations, which may be termed fraudulent. Swedish iron, as I have already stated, varies in price according to its usefulness for steel purposes; cast-steel may, therefore, be manufactured from a metal selling at 20*l.* a ton, whilst the price charged for it to the consumer presumes it to have been made from a metal worth 30*l.* per ton. The exterior of the bar is perfect, the fracture appears to the eye satisfactory, and its intrinsic value is only discovered when it is put to the test; thus, whilst a steel maker has to exercise his knowledge, judgment, and care, he has a moral duty to perform, by giving to his customer, a metal of that intrinsic value he professes it to be, and for which he makes his charge.

In manufacturing the commoner descriptions of steel, particularly cast-steel made from English iron, oxide of manganese has been largely used; its use produces malleability to a common metal, and the effect upon the steel during the operation of melting has been a subject of much speculative discussion, not only amongst scientific men, but also at the bar. The great question of the late Mr. Heath's patent is now before the House of Lords for their final decision. I cannot agree with any of the causes which have been set forth during the various discussions in the Courts of Law,

as to adapting the effect every day obtained. I find no alloy of metallic manganese with steel, and certainly the very small quantity of carbon which the oxygen of the manganese takes up affects the degree of hardness very slightly.

I have examined this interesting matter, and in doing

these can of course be so obtained, yet it has no defined temper or steel quality. Charcoal also has been added to bar-iron cut into small pieces, but although steel is thus obtained, the same ingot produces several different degrees of hardness, and sometimes ingots of no value whatever. The experiments of Cluett, Mushet, Briant, and others, have equally been productive of no useful result.

[To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.]

Original Correspondent.

CAN IRON MINES BE PROFITABLY WORKED OUT OF A COAL DISTRICT?

SIR.—Having been particularly requested by parties to take up grants for working iron ore, I am induced to ask the following questions:—Do the iron mines pay in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset? or have the iron mines of Cornwall paid, as a whole, even where they have the advantage of a return freight of coal? I think not, as the best ore of Cornwall is put free on board at £12. to £16. per ton, which leaves but little for the proprietors to share as dividend, after paying all costs and charges. I myself worked from mines on Brendon Hill about six years since, and carried my ore to Watchet, at a cost for carriage and shipping of £s. per ton, and sold it free on board to Blackwell and Co., at £12. As might be expected, I came out minus. The set has since been re-taken, and is said to be working at a profit. This I cannot credit, as I know 3000. have been expended to raise 500 tons of ore, on which they have to pay enormous dues and dead rent, which shows the ore to have cost actually 10. per ton, when the same quality ore can be purchased in Cornwall for £5. This enveloped me in an impenetrable mystery.

To carry out these mines, an Act has been obtained to open a railway to the mine, to facilitate the carriage of the ore. Supposing they save all I paid for carriage, it will still cost, without an improved process of raising it, 9. 15s. 6d. per ton. But then it is said the profits of sundry traffic on the railway is to remunerate them. I have not seen the estimated return of traffic, as shown to obtain the Act, and should feel obliged by parties connected publishing them in your Journal, as I am quite at a loss to know what can be carried over the proposed road to the amount of 500 tons a year, as there are not 300 individuals living within miles of the proposed road. I cannot conceive what they can pretend to take over this road to make it pay a single shilling. If it is to be a public company's concern, I think it only right to bring the subject fairly before those interested, that they may go into it with their eyes open, and not hand to every individual a petition to sign, without any statement as to the amount of traffic. If it is only a railway for a private company to work the iron mines, they may keep it as private as they like, as it would not then concern others.

I know all the iron mines on Brendon Hill, and what the ore can be raised for, as well as all the traffic in the district. My idea is, that a railway should be carried up to Monksilver, and from thence to Brendon Hill, if required, when the same line would be so far on towards Wiveliscombe, from which four additional miles would take it to the Bristol and Exeter line, when coals and goods might be taken from Watchet, to supply this line much cheaper than that at Bridgewater. A single line this way would stand a fair chance, when a line to Brendon Hill would end at no place for traffic; neither could it be continued.

Every Wiveliscombe man who signs such a petition does so against his own interest, as a bar against obtaining a useful road. My advice to the promoters is to look before they leap headlong over a precipice, as a common tramroad could be so arranged as to take all the iron ore from Brendon Hill to Monksilver-road for 6d. per ton.

Wiveliscombe, June 27.

N. ENNOR.

LAKE SUPERIOR, AND ITS COPPER REGIONS.

SIR.—The old adage that "least said is soonest mended," appears to have been disproved in the instance of my very limited remarks in your Journal of the 14th April, touching the mineral indications on the North or Canadian shore of Lake Superior.

With surprise, not unmixed with regret, do I find, by your last week's impression, that the sanguine feelings of Mr. Wharton Metcalf have been roused to a pitch of humour conducive to an ill-tempered attack against myself, varnishing his opinion with graphical notes, interlarding attempted witicism to render it more palatable and amusing to your readers. And why is he thus excited? Simply because in these passing observations on the Canadian shores I expressed the fact, that my own sanguine expectations, based on the written reports and statements of others, perhaps equally sanguine with myself, had been considerably disappointed! And though Mr. Metcalf lives in dull ignorance of what these expectations were, he does not even allow me the privilege to judge whether I had reason for self-disappointment or not.

In the second place, Mr. Metcalf is riled, because I stated a fact, coupled with an opinion—viz, that I had witnessed the ruins and remains of extensive operations, where the indications of mineral wealth at surface appeared insufficiently promising to justify the enormous outlay that must have been expended. He vituperates me for not more fully entering into details concerning these early footprints of mining enterprise on the Lake, but I cannot conceive how having done so would have served the interests he has at heart. Mr. Metcalf is, however, well acquainted with the failures alluded to, and conscientiously, I believe, expresses his opinion, which, from the following quotation, it appears he has long entertained of the mines at Mica Bay. As far back as the year 1848 Mr. Metcalf, in a letter written on the spot, addressed I believe to the secretary of the Quebec Mining Company, says—"I cannot refrain from expressing to you how much relieved I have been since my arrival here in respect of our mining operations, for I have a firm conviction that our expectations, except where unreasonable, are about to be realised; and if I understand the matter rightly, we are in a position to bring up ore in such quantity, if the requisite labour be applied, as fully to make up for the hitherto unprofitable labour. The appearance of the mine is imposing; the labour performed appears to me to be prodigious."

Were Mr. Metcalf's sanguine expectations realised? was he more infallible than other mortals? That these indications which he deemed, and still deems, "such as few places in the world can boast of," have hitherto proved but a gay deception, bearing fruits in disappointment to many, we may safely infer from the following extract from the directors' report at a meeting of the shareholders, held at Quebec in 1851 (Henry Le Meurier, Esq., in the chair)—viz, "The exaggerated reports of the value of the mines at Mica Bay, and the delusion and deception under which the directors were long kept, led to a large expenditure in the year 1849, and the total cessation of all work, in consequence of the Indians taking possession of Mica Bay, and the necessity of paying off all claims on the company, to borrow on their own personal responsibility a sum of money at one time exceeding 60000., and which, owing to the heavy lay-bonds, the calls to £s. per share per annum, has been a source of trouble and annoyance."

At a meeting the previous May, a wish was expressed by a number of the shareholders present that the company should be dissolved, but renewed assurances of brightening prospects induced the board to test the flattery reports by one more venture, to the extent of 12000., after having been led into the expenditure of about the sum of 43,000., currency!

The indications ought indeed to have been promising to justify this outlay, with reference to the amount of which alone I drew my comparison, without condemning them as unworthy of consideration or ordinary judicious trial. Such are some of the details which I considered it unnecessary to dilate upon in my former letter.

As might be expected from the rather intemperate spirit of Mr. Metcalf's epistle, he is rather hasty led into error and misstatement, both as to his dates and assertions. At the very outset, I find by my notes there is a discrepancy between us of no less than four days in the first 90 miles voyaged above the Saults St. Marie! He is vastly at fault and misinformed in other respects, and if he believes we were not fully provided with such picks, gads, hammers, &c., ingeniously designed by him "nasty things," as were deemed requisite for the expedition. Awake with the first signs of summer's early morn in that northern latitude, and late in our hours to rest, we were perhaps more diligent, more accurate in our observations, and acquired more information and general knowledge of the country, than Mr. Metcalf is willing to allow us credit for.

From Mr. Metcalf's mode of expression in his letter, readers unacquainted with the "mineral region," whereas, judging from precedents and experience, it is far from being so, the most congenial copper-bearing rocks occurring some times at very distant intervals, and then undergoing very sudden gradations in character, no such regular mineral ranges having yet been discovered as are developed on the south shore of the Lake. The first object must surely be to find a favourable "country," then to discover and examine the veins which traverse it; but, unfortunately, it appears that the veins are more numerous and more regularly defined on the North shore, in "country" which does not represent what has hitherto been found of the most productive character in these regions: but each year may give birth to fresh facts, and it will indeed be a new and all-important discovery added to the annals of Lake Superior mining, if the veins passing through the granites, syenites, porphyries, gneisses, slates, or crystalline limestone, which embrace such long reaches of the coast, are suppressed for exploitation. In all of them occasional pockets, or bunches, of ore may occur—copper, lead, blonde, and silver—but in no instance that I am aware of has any vein yet found in them proved remunerative.

From Point Porphyry eastward, for about 70 miles, embracing the numerous islands crowding the coast, and hemming in Neepigon Bay, there are frequent occurrences of congenital traps, although these are varying in their character, and with a short distance.

The south shore offers an admirable opportunity of observing the immediate change in the segregation of minerals, in the master lodes traversing through the different belts of trappean rocks and conglomerates in succession, where in one they may be extremely rich, whilst in the immediately adjoining, they may be almost entirely destitute of copper. During last autumn and the previous summer, when visiting the copper regions on that shore, I had some opportunity of becoming familiar with the mode of mineral occurrence in the most fully-developed and productive veins which have been opened from Keewenaw Point to Lake Agassiz.

Mr. Metcalf labours under the erroneous impression that I designedly suppressed favourable facts of which I was cognizant relating to the north shore: nothing could be more remote from my intentions. I was gratified to hear of the "Indian diggings" found at Mamaine; and I shall rejoice as much as Mr. Metcalf, to learn that the cap of success to overflowing rewards the enterprise and exertions of any company or individual, himself included, who labour to discover and develop the hidden treasures of the Canadian shores. Not being in the slightest degree interested in any of the operations on either side of the Lake, what remarks I have ventured to offer must at least be considered unprejudiced.

It remains yet to be proved whether the sulphur veins in these regions are sufficiently rich to be worked to a profit. Those carrying native copper unquestionably possess great advantages; the masses, with barrel and stamp work, yield in average such high per centages, thus lessening greatly the cost of freight to Detroit, and the metallurgical treatment of the latter being so much less tedious and costly than the former.

Whilst Mr. Metcalf makes honorable mention of those eminent geologists, Messrs. Logan and Hall, and pays a just tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Houghton, whose high reputations and attainments secure for each of them the greatest respect, I think he is guilty of a great omission in making no allusion to the very valuable services of Messrs. Foster and Whitney, who have so largely contributed to enlighten the world respecting the Lake Superior regions. Prof. Whitney was deputed last summer to examine and report upon the numerous locations which have been selected for the Canadian Mining Company; and, if I am correctly informed, the result of his inspection has been most unfavourable, his report being tantamount to condemnation of all their locations on Lake Superior, and not exceedingly encouraging regarding those on Lake Huron. On this account, perhaps, Mr. Metcalf found it convenient to suppress the name of this great authority in all that concerns the mineral resources of these regions.

I have to apologise for so far trespassing on the space of your columns with the

foregoing observations, which I feel called upon to offer in reply to a letter which in moments of calm consideration I feel convinced Mr. Metcalf would have refrained from producing.—Gresham House, London, June 22. JOHN A. CALLENDER.

COAL MINES INSPECTION BILL.

SIR.—Since we last wrote to you the viewers and colliery managers have been moving heaven and earth to destroy the only little bit of good contained in the bill as it now stands. Take, for example, they have put a notice upon the papers, that in case of dispute between the owner and the party who may have power to certify the rules, the masters shall choose "Three or more practical mining engineers, or other competent persons of experience, in the district within which such coal mine or colliery is situated, &c. . . . Of whom such Secretary of State shall appoint one or more person or persons, who shall determine whether for such purpose any such alterations or additions are necessary."

Really this is too bad—a party choosing his own jury. If such is to be the case, arbitration is a complete farce. What would be the result if felons and pickpockets were to nominate the parties by whom they must be tried? It would be just the same as with the coalowners: they would name three of their own class, and if pickpockets must be judges and juries for pickpockets, when would one ever be found guilty? Your readers must answer the question for themselves. All tribunals should not only be fair, but they should have the appearance of fairness upon them also; but this suggestion of the owners has not even the appearance of fairness upon it.

Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. MacMahon, and Mr. Cayley, have proposed some very wise and judicious amendments, which we hope will be adopted.

The masters, by sticking at everything, are likely to delay legislation; if they do, as one of them aptly said the other day, if a good bill is not given this year, in all probability next year they will be compelled to receive a far more stringent bill than would satisfy us now; and such will be the case, most assuredly, if a pretty fair bill is not passed this session.

With the masters, in this matter, the men are reckoned as nothing, and their health and lives are treated with the greatest indifference. They say that they have great interests at stake, and that the men have none; but our reply is, that the miner's health, his life, his all, is at stake in this matter. Human life is of far greater importance than all their wealth. Laws have been, from time immemorial, in force to protect property, and there must be one now to protect human life.

They not only use all the persuasion they can, but they resort to intimidation also, by threats of stopping their works, and other things of that kind, to frighten nervous M.P.'s. This is a two-edged sword. Suppose the men echo the idea, and all stop, like the London cabmen, and refuse to work until they get proper protection. The masters say, leave the master with us, as we have the greatest interest in preserving the miners' lives. To this, we simply point to the past, and ask, have they done so? They promised, in 1850, that if we would leave it in their hands it should not be neglected any longer; but have they attended to it? No: they have not; therefore, they cannot, and must not, be entrusted with this matter any longer.

Let the following facts speak for themselves:—Accidents in coal mines, in 1851, 698; in 1852, 721; in 1853, 781. The reports for 1854 have not yet been published, but it is a well-known fact that there was an increase of accidents in that year.

The bill was deferred from last night until to-night; it stands No. 9 upon the papers, as there are some subjects of great importance before it. There appears to be great doubt whether it will go through committee before to-night. There appears to be great doubt whether it will go through committee before to-night.

(Signed, on behalf of the Workmen's Deputation) D. SWALLOW.

6, Agar-street, Strand, June 29.

THE COAL MINES INSPECTION BILL.

SIR.—I have read with care the letters and remarks made at various times in your Journal relative to this bill, and I must say that I think their general tendency at variance with the best interests both of colliery owners and their workpeople, and especially as relates to the Inspection Bill now before Parliament; and as I presume we all have but one object in view, either in opposing or supporting this bill—namely, the saving of human life and the benefit of those engaged in mining, you will, I am sure, insert this letter in your Journal.

My chief objection to the remarks that have appeared in your Journal lies in the endeavour to prove that it would be for the safety of the colliers, and the interest of colliery proprietors, to have more power placed in the hands of the Government Inspectors. This opinion is directly at variance with the recommendations of the Select Committee on Accidents in Coal Mines, who state that they "think it would not be advisable to add to the power of the inspectors, but would prefer to rely on the increased responsibility which is thrown on the owner of a mine, who either neglects or refuses to carry out the suggestions of an inspector, and to having the names of those persons who neglect their duty brought prominently before the public, by the publication of the inspector's report;" and it is quite clear that if the power of managing their own property is to be taken out of the hands of colliery proprietors, and placed in the hands of the inspectors, the responsibility must also go with the power, and I leave any man of practical experience to judge what would be the effect of taking power and responsibility from the shoulders of those on whom it now rests, and placing it in the hands of Government officials. I confess I have no sympathy with the tendency to "over-legislation" that is being displayed by those who seem to have no faith in anything but Government interference. Let me ask if the Governmental management in the Crimea, and the way in which its patronage and influence is being used in other departments of the State, has proved that it is at all desirable to place more power in their hands?

Is it not clear that Government most seriously mismanages all its various departments? and there is certainly no proof that they would manage collieries any better where unreasonable, are about to be realised; and if I understand the matter rightly, we are in a position to bring up ore in such quantity, if the requisite labour be applied, as fully to make up for the hitherto unprofitable labour. The appearance of the mine is imposing; the labour performed appears to me to be prodigious.

In the second place, Mr. Metcalf is riled, because I stated a fact, coupled with an opinion—viz, that I had witnessed the ruins and remains of extensive operations, where the indications of mineral wealth at surface appeared insufficiently promising to justify the enormous outlay that must have been expended. He vituperates me for not more fully entering into details concerning these early footprints of mining enterprise on the Lake, but I cannot conceive how having done so would have served the interests he has at heart. Mr. Metcalf is, however, well acquainted with the failures alluded to, and conscientiously, I believe, expresses his opinion, which, from the following quotation, it appears he has long entertained of the mines at Mica Bay. As far back as the year 1848 Mr. Metcalf, in a letter written on the spot, addressed I believe to the secretary of the Quebec Mining Company, says—"I cannot refrain from expressing to you how much relieved I have been since my arrival here in respect of our mining operations, for I have a firm conviction that our expectations, except where unreasonable, are about to be realised; and if I understand the matter rightly, we are in a position to bring up ore in such quantity, if the requisite labour be applied, as fully to make up for the hitherto unprofitable labour. The appearance of the mine is imposing; the labour performed appears to me to be prodigious."

Were Mr. Metcalf's sanguine expectations realised? was he more infallible than other mortals? That these indications which he deemed, and still deems, "such as few places in the world can boast of," have hitherto proved but a gay deception, bearing fruits in disappointment to many, we may safely infer from the following extract from the directors' report at a meeting of the shareholders, held at Quebec in 1851 (Henry Le Meurier, Esq., in the chair)—viz, "The exaggerated reports of the value of the mines at Mica Bay, and the delusion and deception under which the directors were long kept, led to a large expenditure in the year 1849, and the total cessation of all work, in consequence of the Indians taking possession of Mica Bay, and the necessity of paying off all claims on the company, to borrow on their own personal responsibility a sum of money at one time exceeding 60000., and which, owing to the heavy lay-bonds, the calls to £s. per share per annum, has been a source of trouble and annoyance."

At a meeting the previous May, a wish was expressed by a number of the shareholders present that the company should be dissolved, but renewed assurances of brightening prospects induced the board to test the flattery reports by one more venture, to the extent of 12000., after having been led into the expenditure of about the sum of 43,000., currency!

The indications ought indeed to have been promising to justify this outlay, with reference to the amount of which alone I drew my comparison, without condemning them as unworthy of consideration or ordinary judicious trial. Such are some of the details which I considered it unnecessary to dilate upon in my former letter.

As might be expected from the rather intemperate spirit of Mr. Metcalf's epistle, he is rather hasty led into error and misstatement, both as to his dates and assertions. At the very outset, I find by my notes there is a discrepancy between us of no less than four days in the first 90 miles voyaged above the Saults St. Marie! He is vastly at fault and misinformed in other respects, and if he believes we were not fully provided with such picks, gads, hammers, &c., ingeniously designed by him "nasty things," as were deemed requisite for the expedition. Awake with the first signs of summer's early morn in that northern latitude, and late in our hours to rest, we were perhaps more diligent, more accurate in our observations, and acquired more information and general knowledge of the country, than Mr. Metcalf is willing to allow us credit for.

From Mr. Metcalf's mode of expression in his letter, readers unacquainted with the "mineral region," whereas, judging from precedents and experience, it is far from being so, the most congenial copper-bearing rocks occurring some times at very distant intervals, and then undergoing very sudden gradations in character, no such regular mineral ranges having yet been discovered as are developed on the south shore of the Lake. The first object must surely be to find a favourable "country," then to discover and examine the veins which traverse it; but, unfortunately, it appears that the veins are more numerous and more regularly defined on the North shore, in "country" which does not represent what has hitherto been found of the most productive character in these regions: but each year may give birth to fresh facts, and it will indeed be a new and all-important discovery added to the annals of Lake Superior mining, if the veins passing through the granites, syenites, porphyries, gneisses, slates, or crystalline limestone, which embrace such long reaches of the coast, are suppressed for exploitation. In all of them occasional pockets, or bunches, of ore may occur—copper, lead, blonde, and silver—but in no instance that I am aware of has any vein yet found in them proved remunerative.

From Point Porphyry eastward, for about 70 miles, embracing the numerous islands crowding the coast, and hemming in Neepigon Bay, there are frequent occurrences of congenital traps, although these are varying in their character, and with a short distance.

The south shore offers an admirable opportunity of observing the immediate change in the segregation of minerals, in the master lodes traversing through the different belts of trappean rocks and conglomerates in succession, where in one they may be extremely rich, whilst in the immediately adjoining, they may be almost entirely destitute of copper. During last autumn and the previous summer, when visiting the copper regions on that shore, I had some opportunity of becoming familiar with the mode of mineral occurrence in the most fully-developed and productive veins which have been opened from Keewenaw Point to Lake Agassiz.

Mr. Metcalf labours under the erroneous impression that I designedly suppressed favourable facts of which I was cognizant relating to the north shore: nothing could be more remote from my intentions. I was gratified to hear of the "Indian diggings" found at Mamaine; and I shall rejoice as much as Mr. Metcalf, to learn that the cap of success to overflowing rewards the enterprise and exertions of any company or individual, himself included, who labour to discover and develop the hidden treasures of the Canadian shores. Not being in the slightest degree interested in any of the operations on either side of the Lake, what remarks I have ventured to offer must at least be considered unprejudiced.

It remains yet to be proved whether the sulphur veins in these regions are sufficiently rich to be worked to a profit. Those carrying native copper unquestionably possess great advantages; the masses, with barrel and stamp work, yield in average such high per centages, thus lessening greatly the cost of freight to Detroit, and the metallurgical treatment of the latter being so much less tedious and costly than the former.

THE LOUISE MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I perceive that "Another Shareholder" writes a letter, in last week's *Mining Journal*, in reply to mine, on the subject of this company, and hopes it will be satisfactory to me. It is not so; and the capital of the Louise Mining Company has been wasted; and so long as the present system of management is pursued, the shareholders (who do not happen to be "a few gentlemen well-known to one another" for I know no other Louise shareholder) may vainly hope for a dividend-paying mine. I am made acquainted with what, according to "Another Shareholder," is a fact—that my vehemence is in the opposite ratio to my accuracy. Will he undertake to prove this, or will he run away and apologize? I beg to inform him that the whole of the statements made by me were made upon information furnished to me by Mr. G. Kieckhoefer, of Threadneedle-street, who I understand is the English secretary. To the enquiry, "What is the size of the sett?" "Another Shareholder" replies that Mr. Burat considers the mine an excellent one, and that Mr. John Hitchins considers the lode to be one of unusual promise; thus my antagonist judges of the value of the lodes by the size of the sett! Can anything be more absurd than this statement? To the question "Why has not the mine been sunk to a greater depth than 14 or 15 fms.?" my antagonist replies that it is "the want of a steam pumping-engine, which was at first thought to be unnecessary." Then, if so, where was the talented Mr. Burat, the head of the French School of Mines, who could not, or, however, did not, tell the shareholders whether an engine could be wanted or not? Mr. Kieckhoefer informed me that copper was being raised; and in reply to a question said that there was no other mineral on the Louise property. I ask—1. Why could not the directors issue 3000 of the reserve shares, instead of coming before the shareholders to beg 3000? 2. Where can you cite an instance of a company in England or Germany proceeding to work three mines, to a depth of from 40 to 50 fathoms, with a capital of 6000? I refuse to withdraw the expression "wrongfully expended," and I charge the directors of the Louise Mining Company with mismanagement of the funds entrusted to them for expenditure. I now ask any of the Louise shareholders, in England, the following questions, and to some of which I truly trust I may be favoured with replies; or it will go far to show that the directors have been guilty of concealment of the real position of the company:—

1. Where is the Louise Company's property?—2. What is the size of the sett?—3. What minerals are found upon it?—4. Has the sett been worked before; if so, under what circumstances was it abandoned?—5. What machinery is there upon the mines, and of what value?—6. Are there any mines in the vicinity of Louise; if so, what are their prospects and positions?—7. Under whose management are the mines placed?—8. Upon whose, and what, reports was the company formed?—9. Who are Messrs. Browne, Abert, and Co.?—10. What is the depth of the deepest shaft?—11. Did Mr. John Hitchins report on the property? if so, when?—12. Why are not monthly reports placed before the shareholders?—13. Why could not an engine be provided now?—14. When is a dividend expected?

There must be some shareholders who can satisfactorily answer these questions, or the management should be taken out of the hands of those who are not competent officers of the company. Will "Another Shareholder" purchase my shares at 1/2 per share? If he is willing to do this, then I will admit that the property may possibly be of some value, but I fear he will not have so great confidence.

June 25.

TEES SIDE MINES.

Sir,—In reply to the violent and unjust attack by Mr. Hopkins, in your last *Journal*, I think it very extraordinary, if true, that shareholders should complain to Mr. Hopkins that they cannot see his late report of these mines, while I have had but one application, notwithstanding Mr. Hopkins says he has referred applicants to me. However, I am quite sure there has been no attempt whatever to conceal this report. The day I received it from Mr. Hopkins (May 15th), I sent it to the office in London, where I have no doubt it could have been seen by any shareholder who pleased to call. It is necessary to explain that this report is a very lengthy affair, and so interspersed with rough sketches, sections, diagrams, &c., as to make it difficult to print, or it would have been at once sent to every shareholder. I laid it before the meeting of shareholders, held at the mine on the 8th inst. (not at Mr. Reynolds's office, as Mr. Hopkins states). Soon after the meeting, it was forwarded to the lords of the manor, and is not yet returned.

So far from there being any wish to hide or conceal anything from shareholders, this meeting was purposely held at the mines, in order that the fullest investigation might take place. The difficulty in the way of a large number of shareholders perusing such a report as this must be obvious. I trust, however, that every shareholder will take Mr. Hopkins at his word, and at once apply to him for a copy of his report; or if he will favour me with 50 copies, I will take care that they shall be duly forwarded.

I have carefully read Mr. Hopkins's reports, and also accompanied him to the mine on each occasion, and heard his views fully expressed on the ground. I am quite sure that the views Mr. Hopkins has recently written and expressed as to the value or productiveness of veins below the level of the River Tees, at this and the adjoining mine (Nether Hース), are in direct contradiction to opinions previously written and expressed, and I am prepared to substantiate this statement. Hence the resolution passed at the late Tees Side meeting, of which Mr. Hopkins complains.

It is not true that the upper bearing beds have been almost neglected. It is, however, quite true that the machinery is defective, and also that many errors have been committed; but, if it was an error to go into deep workings, the responsibility of that ought to rest principally with Mr. Hopkins, for no man could say more than he did, in 1851, as to the value of veins here below water, even in the bottom bearing beds, which are some 80 fathoms below our present deepest working.

North Blywick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 27. J. H. ROBINSON, Purser.

[We have been compelled to erase some sentences in Mr. Robinson's letter, from their being too personal, but the principal points, as affecting the matters in dispute, are fully retained.]

VICTORIA AND ITS GOLD MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST BRITON.

Sir,—So much has been lately written about the gold mines of Australia, that it may almost be deemed superfluous to speak of them again; but as the subject is one of vital interest to the population of this country in particular, and as I spent between two and three years at the gold diggings, I think that some account of the actual position and probable future prospects of the gold fields may not be uninteresting to those who have never travelled, and who may contemplate emigrating to the reputed land of riches.

In the first place, it may be useful to all parties going, to proceed to London or Liverpool, and see a ship before engaging a passage. If four or six go at once they can then agree together, proceed to the shipping office, and it is ten to one if they do not succeed in getting a reduction of the prices charged, especially if another company's ship is about to sail at the same time, and be under no fear of being worse served on the passage than those who have paid all that is asked. The pretences put forth by advertising agents in the country, of being able to get better berths, and superior accommodation, are a complete humbug; such nonsense will do for those who do not know to the contrary. I may state, that the dietary scale on board all passenger ships proceeding to Australia (copies of which the passengers may be provided with) is sufficient in itself without any additional stores; only where there are women a little extra flour, currants, ham, and preserves would make the passage appear less tedious. Men who intend coming to England again will, perhaps, do wisely to take as little baggage as possible, because of the heavy charges made for carriage into the interior; and for a man to be able to take every advantage of prosperity at the diggings, he should be in such a position as to be able to "take up a bed and walk" at an hour's notice; as to pay for every lb. he has when migrating would never end in his becoming rich. Old diggers, and those up to a thing or two, often carry their entire wardrobe on their persons, and this they find inconvenient enough with a forty or fifty miles' walk before them; and from 50 to 100 lbs. of luggage on their backs. Again, many a good chest of apparel has been lodged in the goods warehouses at Melbourne, but where the prices of storage are so great that the owners in the diggings have never thought it worth their while to claim them again, both on account of the heavy charges attending them, and of their utter uselessness at the diggings. The articles of wearing apparel more particularly required by the digger, and which it is of the greatest importance that he should provide himself with, are worsted hose, inside flannel shirts, and good water-tight boots and shoes, these being absolutely necessary, and far more expensive in Australia than here. For his working tools, it will pay him to take good Cornish picks and gads, and an average size miner's shovel or two (steel points would be best); and these are all a miner need trouble himself about. Mechanics had better not take anything at present, if they can earn 1/- or 2/- a week at home. Tradesmen in the two principal cities cannot depend on getting any sort of employ; and those who do so are extremely dissatisfied with the wages. At present emigrants to Victoria ought to be of the class of individuals only required by the country, such as farm servants and miners, or men capable of enduring laborious work; there being hundreds on the diggings that would be glad to follow their peculiar vocations if it were possible. In order to prove this assertion, I need only state that before I left I knew of Cornish miners going from the Victoria gold diggings to Adelaide to work in the Burra Burra Copper Mine, where the wages are only 3/- and 2/- per week. But, at the same time, it must not be inferred that fortunes are not making, and will for years to come be made, on the gold fields. This, however, I suppose forms no criterion for judging as to how the people generally are doing. I have given the subject some little attention, and have availed myself of other men's opinions about it, and I have come to the conclusion that an idea of the average getting in the diggings may be deduced from the Government official returns of gold, added to a certain quantity raised by the diggers that is never published. This will give to each individual the sum of 200/- per year, from which deduct 30/- per week for board, and 20/- per week for tools, repairing same, a license fee, and other incidental expenses, and this will leave a balance of credit of 70/- at the end of the year, being considerably more than working men can save at home. Still, when it is considered what privations he suffers, and to what expense he is put before he can avail himself of it, the question that will suggest itself to every thinking miner is, whether it is worth his while giving up a good tribute pitch for it. Not but that he may do better than what I have just supposed, for I well know that my countrymen, in general, are the most able men on the Australian gold fields, as a body, and are courted by some and hated by the majority of diggers as such; but still gold and copper mining are so entirely dissimilar, that in the choice of ground the most able Cornish miner has no better idea in discovering deposits than an intelligent farm labourer; and it is only in the dispatch and safety of working that he stands pre-eminent.

The labour market in the city of Melbourne, at the time of my leaving, in Jan., was exceedingly inactive, consequent on the re-action of trade, and possibly the unsettled state of the population; and the only reliable source of employment for the emigrant on his arrival in the colony was on Government works, at 5/- to 12/- per diem. I believe, however, there generally exists a demand for agricultural labourers by the year, for the interior of the country, at wages from 20/- to 60/- per year, with rations. The sudden transition in the labour market, and general stagnation of trade, must be attributable to the merchants' short-sightedness, in not perceiving the changes in all such countries where the influx of people has been so great, and the resources of the colony have not been keeping pace with it, and hence their consequent losses and ruin. And possibly, as I have before remarked, the late outbreak at the diggings has contributed to bring about matters so disastrous. With regard to this, however, greater attention should have been paid to the requirements of the diggers, who in every respect may be considered as those upon whom the prosperity of the colony depends, for Victoria does not export anything but a little wool, besides gold-dust; and out of a population of 230,000 known to be in the colony, 160,000 or more are supposed to be at the diggings. These are hardly represented and shamefully taxed, to keep up a staff of Government officials—sons, nephews, and acquaintances of the English aristocracy, who cannot be so usefully employed at home. But it would be an anomaly in English legislation were it otherwise. To prove it so in this case, I will endeavour to illustrate:—The license tax for every digger is 2/- for three months, or if taken only by the month 1/-, which presses very heavily on the poor unfortunate just arrived in the diggings, or on those who may have had a run of poor luck. Should they happen to be discovered working without a license, they are immediately taken in charge by the police, and probably have to serve 10 or 20 days on the roads, or about a Government court erection, until they have paid a fine amounting to 5/- or 10/-, and procured a license. Now, this is but a poor return for the inducements held out by Government.

ment to parties emigrating from home; but which I regret to say thousands have too truly proved. What is still more infamous in regard to this matter is, that not one penny of this public contribution goes to the support of any public work, or of art, as it takes more than all to pay the class of gold-laced squires and their attendant police at the mines. I may add that this is only one of many disgusting pieces of legislation to which the diggers more particularly are subject, from which it may be inferred that the diggers' late acts of desperation have not been without good cause; and I presume they are but the prelude to still more serious ones. Now, compare all this with California. There there is no license tax, no gold commissioners, no Pandemonium police to protect the people. The miners have united in common league to protect themselves; and they can purchase suitable land, at moderate prices, necessary for their present requirements; and the country is proved, beyond all doubt, to be far more free from vice and crime by 20 per cent. than our boasted English colony. Facts speak for themselves, and I think if our English friends were generally better acquainted with the cause of the late melancholy disturbance at Ballarat they would not consider it so highly censorable a step as I have heard it considered since my arrival in England. I am aware the movement was not general amongst the diggers, one of the reasons for which is, general apathy regarding the future prospects of the colony, nearly every one desiring to clear out of it as soon as they have realised a little. But this would not be the case if they had good and proper laws, well administered; for with the most healthy climate in the world, a prolific soil, and such inducements for working men as can nowhere be equalled, except in California, what country could offer a more desirable home to the industrial classes of Great Britain? More might be said on this subject, but I fear, Mr. Editor, I have already trespassed too far on your columns, and I will, therefore, conclude by remarking, that if our home Government wish to retain Victoria, it ought to have laws suitable to the age in which we live, and the present requirements of the colony. That the country abounds in the precious metal, no one who has travelled there can doubt—sufficient to last for ages, at the rate at which it has been already developed.

HENRY EUDAY.
Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WHEAL EDWARD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Artillery-place, Finsbury, on Monday last.—Mr. JAMES ENSOR in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the last general meeting confirmed, the CHAIRMAN directed the attention of the meeting to the statement of accounts, and submitted the following balance-sheet for four months, ending April:—

Balance last account	£ 820 4 6
Calls	2639 5 0
Due on 10th and 11th call, and forfeited shares...	586 0 0 = £4045 9 6
Mine cost—January to April	£1184 5 10
1st and 2d instalments paid for drawing and } crushing machine	1000 0 0
Balance of loan advanced by Mr. Northern	85 0 0 = 2269 5 10

Leaving balance in favour of mine

£1776 3 8

The CHAIRMAN observed that, in addition to the above, there was a sum of £704. 14s. 6d., which, including carting, might be taken in round numbers at 400/-, realised on the sale of their first parcel of copper ore (39 tons); so that the actual balance to the credit of the company was £1762. 3s. 8d. With regard to the state of the mine—although he was not in possession of any official report from the agent—he could undertake to assure the meeting that nothing could be more satisfactory or encouraging. The only reason he could assign for the absence of the agent's report was the possibility of the water having impeded their operations. In all other respects, everything was proceeding in a manner which held out the most cheering prospects of success, and afforded ample proof of the correctness of the reports which had appeared from time to time in the *Mining Journal*, in reference to this valuable property, and which he could undertake to say had never in any instance been exaggerated. But the best proof that could be given of the richness of their ore was the sale of their first parcel, which took place on Thursday last, and realised a sum averaging upwards of 10/- a ton. He had no doubt their future samplings would produce a much larger average, as it was a well-known fact that smelters were always dubious in bidding for first samplings; it was probable, therefore—at all events, it was fair to presume—that in this instance the purchasers had exercised more caution than they otherwise would have done. Of the valuable quality of their ore there could not be a doubt, and there was conclusive evidence that their future samplings would be very considerable. These were not mere assertions, or a speculative opinion, but facts which could be fully substantiated, and had, in fact, to some extent been clearly established. Their future prospects of success were founded upon a secure basis, and it was the more gratifying to him to be able to corroborate the shareholders on the prosperous state of their property, because he had always entertained a very strong opinion—and he was happy to say that many of his friends had placed the fullest confidence in that opinion—that Wheal Edward would eventually become a valuable and permanent dividend-paying mine. They had just driven through a rich course of ore—in fact, richer than anything they had as yet met with in Wheal Arthur, and there was also a lode on the western boundary, which he did not hesitate to assert was worth 100/- per fm. for stopping; it had been proved to the extent of 80 fathoms, and for the whole of that distance they might calculate that they had a most productive lode. It was satisfactory also to know that they were on the Wheal Arthur lode, and that they had not only a more extensive lode than the Wheal Arthur (which was a good dividend-paying mine), but that it was much richer in quality; for silver and copper he believed it to be worth 14/- per ton.

Mr. SAMUEL asked the Chairman if he expected the Wheal Edward lode to be the same as that of Wheal Arthur?—The CHAIRMAN said he was sure it was the same lode, inasmuch as they had proved it. Mr. SWARD, who is well acquainted with both sets, fully corroborated the Chairman's statement. Mr. SAMUEL said it appeared to him that the one being so much richer than the other, they could not be the same lode.

The CHAIRMAN explained that in Wheal Edward they were at a greater depth, and pointed out on the plan the position of each lode, and the various levels, &c. In reply to a shareholder, he (the Chairman) said he had no doubt that in the course of a fortnight they would be at work with their drawing and crushing machine; their dressing-rooms were nearly completed, and everything was being conducted with as much energy, and with as strict economy, as possible.

The accounts were then passed, and the committee, consisting of Messrs. Libri, Northern, Ensor, and Seward, re-appointed until the next general meeting. The CHAIRMAN having called the attention of the meeting to the arrear of calls, Mr. LIBRI moved—"That a special general meeting of adventurers be held at the office of Messrs. Watson and Ensor, 2 Artillery-place, on the 11th July, for the purpose of declaring absolutely forfeited all shares in respect of which any call or calls shall be and remain unpaid, after this day, and for deciding at what time and in what manner such forfeited shares shall be sold, or otherwise disposed of, for the general benefit of the adventurers."—The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee for the zeal, ability, and unceasing perseverance they had evinced in the management of the affairs of the company, was also unanimously passed.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the meeting for the compliment, and expressed his conviction that the time was not distant when they would meet with an ample return for their outlay. Patience and perseverance were essential elements in mining adventure; but it too often happened that parties invested in such undertakings under the impression that they would immediately realise large profits. Nothing could be more fallacious, and those who entertained such a notion would invariably meet with disappointment. Not only did mining operations require skill and energy, as well as capital, but time must be allowed for development, without which it was in vain to hope for success.—The proceedings then terminated.

SOUTH CORK MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, on the 23d inst., Dr. E. H. RUDDELL in the chair.

The advertisement from the *Mining Journal* convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. The accounts, showing a balance in hand of £1346. 0s. 5d., were submitted, and on the proposition of Mr. ST. PIERRE FOLEY, seconded by Mr. TURNER, were carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said, that previous to reading the report he would remind them where they left off at the last meeting, as by that means the shareholders would be better able to understand their present position. They were then on the eve of cutting a seemingly valuable lode in the bottom of the old mine, from which they expected great results; but their miners could not look further into the mine than others, and they had been disappointed, for having reached the bottom of the old works, they found that the ground had been much disturbed, and that the indications of copper had nearly disappeared. Every report received from Capt. Treweske had been inserted in the *Mining Journal*. With regard to the letter in the *Journal* of that day, as it was by an anonymous writer he did not know whether he ought to notice it, but as it might be satisfactory to some to have the matter explained, he would state that after he had received the report from Capt. Treweske, which was inserted in the *Journal* of 20th Jan., the very next post brought a letter from Mr. Grant, which he considered himself justified in publishing as a postscript, stating that "the flock was getting stronger in depth, and was more than 9 ft. wide in the forebreast, and the lode, which was more than 4 ft. wide, showed copper throughout its whole width. Some very good copper had been brought up that very day." The worth of the mine was then proved beyond even the possibility of a doubt. The lode in the old mine, so far as had been seen in the 22, was inferior in every part to the one they had been driving upon." It had been asked why this meeting had not been called before, in reply to which it was stated that it was because they promised to reach the old mine, which had taken longer than they expected.

The report from Capt. Treweske, dated June 2, was then read, and from which the following is an extract:—

"Since April last a communication to the old works has been effected by rising from the 30 fm. driving, and sinking from the old mine. The lode throughout maintains a sameness both in appearance and character, rarely without a portion of grey copper, or, but not I regret to say, sufficiently productive, and differs very considerably in its material properties from the lode that was worked on in the old mine. A careful examination of the old works has clearly shown me that the lode immediately under the 21 began to dwindle, and had gradually decreased in its width from thence to the bottom of the old mine. The cause of this is sufficiently plain, as the angle of the lode from the 19 to the 21 fm. level is much more acute than the angle either above or below that portion of the mine. The lode here is also considerably changed in character, having quite a quarry-like or stratified appearance, each layer dipping to the west at about the same angle as the lode itself is to the north. While this lode continued thus stratified it was certainly very rich, as may be seen by the portions still remaining in the ends of ground, &c. About 12 ft. below the 21 the lode again resumes its former qualities in every thing, I may say, except the ore, which I regret to say has, in a great measure, disappeared."

Mr. HOBSON observed, that their object had been to get down to the old works; but as they could not get out the water it was determined to sink a shaft, to cut the lode at the 20. A level had been driven to cut the old works, and there was evidence of there having been rich work, as there was good ore now, although they (the former adventurers) had left scarcely any of it.

... six men, the 30 cross-cut with 100 fms. of driving, the 25 cross-cut with four men, and a 100 fms. level west at Arundell shaft.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, in consequence of their present position, Mr. Arundell had consented to give up his salary, and to act as honorary secretary; and Capt. Thomas had voluntarily consented to have his salary reduced.

Messrs. Wooller, Turner, Arundell, and Lawrence, and Capt. Keane, were elected directors, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share made, payable to the secretary, or to the credit of the company, at the Strand Branch of the London and Westminster Bank.

In set No. 2, there is reported to be some stream tin, and the sets offered to be taken at 1/18th royalty, but as the meeting considered such terms too low, the offer was refused.

The committee wished it to be also understood that they would not for the present receive remuneration for their services; and thanks having been tendered to the Chairman, the meeting, which was considered satisfactory, separated.

WHEAL FRANCO MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the mine, on Wednesday, the 27th of June, Mr. John P. Clover in the chair.

The proceedings of the last general meeting, and of the subsequent committee meetings, and the notice convening this meeting, were read and confirmed.

The reports of the committee and agent, with the financial statement, were also read; whereupon it was unanimously resolved that these reports, together with the financial statement, be received and adopted, and circulated among the shareholders.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Your committee have much pleasure in being able to report that the works of the mine have been prosecuted since the last general meeting vigorously and successfully, under the zealous management of Captain Lean, as appears by his report, which we refer to with much gratification.

The general business of the company has been steadily conducted, according to the strict system sometimes laid down for our guidance, at our monthly meetings and audits. All materials have, consequently, been purchased at the lowest price for cash; there are no liabilities beyond what are unavoidable for the current month's costs, and the accompanying balance-sheet shows an improvement in our financial position, which renders a further call unnecessary.

We are pleased to observe that the prospects of success anticipated by our last report, from the development of the mine in depth, are still more likely to be realised, and we feel justified in expressing our sanguine expectation that the patience and perseverance of the adventurers will be rewarded by profits commensurate with their large outlay.

BALANCE-SHEET.

Call on 740 shares, first instalment (less arrears, 2s.)	£738 0 0
Cash for ore sold	251 15 10
Call on 740 shares, second instalment (less arrears, 2351.10s.)	506 10 0 = £1496 5 10
Balance against adventurers at general meeting, Feb. 28	121 14 11
February cost and merchants' bills	213 14 7
March " " " 321 11 10	
April " " " 290 19 0	
May " " " 311 10 5	
Discount on ore bill	- 0 18 0 = 1260 8 9

Balance in favour of adventurers

£335 17 1

The assets are—Balance brought down, 2351. 17s. 1d.; ore bill, 2207. 4s.; cash in hands of agent, 10s.; debts for materials sold, 507. 4s.; ores not sold, estimated at 850.; arrear of first and second call, 2351. 10s.—1101. 15s. 1d.—The liabilities are: June cost and merchants' bills, about 2307.; leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of 851. 15s. 1d.

AGENT'S REPORT.

June 27.—I have much pleasure in being able to report that this mine has altogether much improved since the last general meeting, as will be seen from the following details. The 86 fm. level has been driven east of the cross-cut 23 fms., and west 24 fms. The lode in the last 6 fathoms east has averaged about 26 fm., and the still maintains its improved character. The lode in this level west has not been so good lately, having still a large quantity of iron, intermixed with good stones of ore, but not to value. I believe we are near the cross-course in this end which we intersected in the level above, on the west side, whereof we had a very promising lode, which we may reasonably hope to meet with in the 100 fm. A winze has been sunk at about 14 fm. east of the cross-cut, about 9 feet below this 86 fm. level, on a lode worth about 18s. per fm., with good indications of further improvement. Eight men and boys are employed here, and I purpose to increase them to twelve at the next meeting, to meet and communicate with the 100 fm. level as speedily as possible. The 100 fm. level has been driven east from the cross-cut about 6 fms., and west 10 fms. In the latter the lode is large and very kindly, composed chiefly of quartz and ore, producing about 1 1/2 ton of the latter to the fm.; and all the indications in this end are very promising. The lode in the above driving east in this level has hitherto been generally hard and poor, but there has recently been a very material improvement, both in the ground and the lode, which is now producing about 1 ton of good ore per fm., with every indication of further improvement as this level is extended towards the ore discovered in the end and winge in the 86 fm. level above mentioned, the matrix and general character of the lode being now similar in both these levels. At the engine-shaft, we have fixed a standing lift from the 100 to the 86 fm. level, and have made other necessary alterations in the pitwork, which, with the machinery, is now altogether in a good state, and working satisfactorily. We have sunk 4 fms. below the 100 fm. level, and have cut the north capes of the lode, which occasions the bottom of the shaft to be wet and troublesome. The progress in sinking is consequently slow, and will be so until we have sunk through the lode, as has been invariably the case in the upper levels, the 100 fathom level being nearly dry by the drainage in the shaft; and I trust my next quarterly report will congratulate the adventurers upon the late improvements in the 86 and 100 fm. levels being still increased in our next deeper level. I expect to sample on Friday next about 90 tons of ore, of more value than heretofore.—JOHN LEAN.

The thanks of the meeting were given to the committee, secretary, and agent, for their attention to the affairs of the company; and the committee were requested to continue their services. The thanks of the meeting were also presented to the Chairman, for his conduct in presiding.

WHEAL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 3, Artillery-place, Finsbury, on Thursday.

Mr. CHARLES BURS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting, and the resolutions passed at the last meeting, were read and confirmed.

Mr. ENSOR (the secretary) then read the following report, from Capt. Thomas Carpenter and Mr. W. Watson, purser:—

North Lode: The 60 cross-cut south is driven 6 fathoms, and we hope to intersect the lode in September; driving by nine men, at 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 50, or adit level west, is divided into two parts; we are driving south, and expect improvement shortly; driving by six men, at 10s. per fathom. Week's winze, in the 25 west, just now over the 50, is suspended, owing to an increased quantity of water; present depth about 7 1/2 fms.; lode 2 feet wide, containing 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 6s. Rock's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is worth 18s. per fathom; price for stope, by four men, 14s. per fathom. Bant's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is worth 14s. per fm.; price for stope, by four men, 14s. per fm. Joryf's stope in the back of the 35 west is worth 12s. per fathom; price for stope, by four men, 14s. per fathom. There are ten pitches working in the back of the 20, 35, and 50 west, by 26 men on the north lode, for June and July, at an average tribute of 8s. in 1l. There are three men stoking in the back of the 20 east, at 20s. per fm.; the lode yielding good stamps work for tin. We have erected a burning-house, and intend beginning to burn and dress some tin in July, but cannot have any ready for market until the middle of August. The erection of this house will cost about 600. The tribute ground is not so productive of late, and the quality of the ore is much reduced, but the western stope, in the back of the 35, have been more productive, and of better quality ore, during the past month.—Watson's Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 6 feet wide, composed of spar, capel, muntic, and spots of copper ore all through the lode; driven west of the great cross-course 4 fathoms; driving by four men, at 9s. per fathom. This lode has changed its underlie from north to south, towards the north lode, about 2 1/2 feet in a fathom. If this underlie should continue, the cross-cut will be trifling.—Old Lode: The 100 west is driven 8 fms.; the lode is more promising of late, although unproductive; driving by four men, at 6s. per fm. The 90 east is unproductive; driving by four men, at 8s. per fathom. May ore was sold at public ticketing, at Truro, on the 21st inst., and realised about 1300.; including carriage. June ore will be about 240 tons, to be sampled on Friday, 29th inst. There are 160 persons employed underground and at surface. The copper ore sold in April and May, including carriage, amounts to 1966. 9s. 6d.; while the costs for the two months, including all materials, and 115s. for the Duchy dues, amount to 1508. 15s. 6d.; consequently there is a profit of 457. 14s. 3d. on two months' working.

The following is the statement of accounts for two months ending with May cost:—

Balance last account	£ 699 19 8
Copper ore, and carriage	1789 13 0 = £2789 12 8
Mine cost, April, and dues	600 0 0
Ditto, May, ditto, (less unpaid 19s. 17s. 5d.)	803 1 4
Dividend 10s. per share, 26th April, (less unpaid 3d.)	611 0 0
Paid old dividends	26 10 0
Secretary, auditors, committee, Capt. Richards' inspection, &c.	35 7 3 = £2165 12 7
Balance	£ 323 14 1

ASSETS.

Cash at bankers	£ 323 14 1
Bills receivable at ditto	1165 14 7
Due for carriage of ore	125 2 8
Cts sold 21st June, including carriage	1300 8 0 = £2922 19 10

LIABILITIES.

Due on old dividends, and ninth ditto	21 2 6
Auditors, committee, cost, and stationery	42 2 5
Reserve fund	40 0 0 = £ 103 4 11

Balance of assets over liabilities

£2820 14 11

The CHAIRMAN observed that the reports from the agents very clearly and fully disclosed the state of the mine. With regard to the accounts, the statement was before the meeting. The accounts had been gone over by the auditors, and pronounced by them to be correct.

The report and accounts having been unanimously received and adopted, the CHAIRMAN said the next question would be the consideration of a dividend. The committee had a long conference yesterday with the auditors, and they agreed that the same amount of dividend should be continued on the present occasion. "He was not for forcing the mine, and although it was very true that their profits for the two months were only 4000., they must not take these matters piecemeal. All mining property was liable to fluctuations, and they must, therefore, take a fair average of the produce. They had now sampled 240 tons, and the committee and auditors were of opinion that they might very safely and properly recommend a dividend of 10s. per share.

Mr. ENSOR, in reply to a shareholder, explained that the object in driving east on the old lode was of great importance, as it would enable them to unwater it. The old lode would, it was expected, turn out very productive for tin; the object of sinking this lode was unquestionable, for the indications were of such a character that they left no doubt as to profitable results. They were quite right, therefore, in pursuing this course, and greater depth would give them greater riches.

A shareholder observed that at the last meeting it was suggested that a meeting

should be held on the mine, and wished to know whether it was intended to carry out that recommendation?

Mr. WILKIN (a shareholder) said, as he had visited the mine, and spent two or three days upon it, he thought it only fair to the local management to state that he found everything conducted with the most perfect order. He was exceedingly pleased, not only with the prospects of the undertaking, but the regularity which prevailed, and he was sure he was only expressing the wish of the agents when he stated that he was satisfied they were very desirous the shareholders should visit these mines. He found the agents quite willing to show every department of the mine, and to conceal nothing from those who have an interest in it. The respectable character which the property bears in the neighbourhood was also very gratifying. He considered the shareholders deeply indebted to their agents, for their diligence in conducting the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said he had visited the mine so often that he could confirm all that was said by Mr. Wilkin; at the same time, he did not see how the committee could interfere in calling a local meeting. If the shareholders thought it expedient they should hold such a meeting, the better way would be to submit a resolution.

A SHAREHOLDER thought no practical benefit would be obtained from such a visit, and it would be attended with considerable expense.

Mr. RICHARDS rather objected to holding the meeting on the mine, for this reason, that it would be attended with great inconvenience, and he thought very few would attend. He could see great difficulties in gentlemen being compelled to visit Cornwall on a particular day, and he thought it much better that those who were desirous of visiting the property should suit their own convenience, and pay their own expenses.

The CHAIRMAN said it was not intended that the expenses of the visit should be paid by the company.

Mr. TURNER was also opposed to the meeting proposed.

Mr. MINTON said, if they held such a meeting as that proposed, not one in twenty would go down the mine, and he could not, therefore, see any advantage that would be derived from it. He was himself perfectly satisfied with the reports of the agents.

The CHAIRMAN did not agree with his friend Mr. Richards, as to personal inconvenience.

With regard to the general point of view, he thought a meeting at the mine once a year would, perhaps, be satisfactory to some of the shareholders, and that they ought to take the sense of the meeting upon it. If the sense of the meeting was opposed to such a course, it would put an end to the question.

A motion was then put, "That a meeting be held at the mine once a year," but was negatived.

The CHAIRMAN said, although he rather agreed with not holding a meeting on the mine, he had if any of the shareholders should be within 20 miles of it at any time they would pay it a visit. It might fairly be said to be a model mine, and was well worth an inspection.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that there was no report from the committee in reference to the 5 fms. of additional ground which it was stated at the last meeting were expected to be granted by the Duchy.

The CHAIRMAN replied, that, in obedience to the wishes of the shareholders, the committee entered into a correspondence with the agents of the Duchy, and that it was only yesterday they got something like a definite answer; however, the matter might now be said to have been consummated. The delay had arisen in consequence of some slight legal difficulty, arising out of Mr. Stainsby's affairs.

A SHAREHOLDER considered the shareholders were much indebted to the committee for the able manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company, and begged to propose a cordial vote of thanks to them for their past services.

Mr. TURNER seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation, as was also a vote of thanks to the local agents.

The committee were then re-elected until the next general meeting.

Mr. RICHARDS said he had very great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for the able manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the day. The interest he took in every undertaking with which he was connected, and the zeal and ability which he had shown in the management of this company must, he was sure, be appreciated, and entitled him to their warmest thanks.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his thanks, and wished that every mine he was connected with was as profitable and well conducted as the Arthur. The meeting then separated.

OBERNHOF MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held on Tuesday, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, for the purpose of considering the best course to be adopted for extricating the mines from their present difficulties. It was stated that upon this occasion the proprietors were not in a position to legally carry any resolutions, as, according to the statutes, the meeting would be held at Obernhof on the 13th of July next; but a report and proposals had been prepared, which might be considered as suggestions for adoption at the legal meeting, and which the committee were requested to allow to be printed.

Report and proposals submitted to a meeting of the Obernhof shareholders, held in London, on June 26, 1855, and agreed by the meeting to be forwarded as recommendations—some to be forthwith carried into effect by the gerant, as in proposal No. 2, and others for the adoption of the general meeting, to be held at Obernhof, on July 15, pursuant to advertisement and according to the statutes:—

The first thing this meeting will naturally be anxious to know is what authority do they possess? The answer to the second enquiry is so brief that we will at

2s. 6d. per share be made upon the B shares of the company, which have only paid 10s. each; that upon the realisation of the assets such call be returned before the surplus is divided; and that the directors be appointed a committee to wind-up the company forthwith.

Mr. WATSON seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. FARRIS moved a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, and hoped they might meet under more favourable circumstances; at the same time, there could not be a stronger proof of the integrity of the Chairman and his colleagues than the fact of the large number of shares they had taken and held in the company.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the South Sea House, Threadneedle-street, yesterday, for the purpose of deciding as to further proceedings under the charter now obtained.

THOMAS A. MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Stewart) read the following report of the directors:—

The directors have called the shareholders together on this occasion, in order to determine on the steps to be taken for the purpose of prosecuting this valuable undertaking. They think it right to contrast the present state of secured success, with the mere expectation of prospective success which gave their shares so high a value in the eyes of the public when the first prospectus was issued. This undertaking was established for the highly legitimate object of affording banking facilities to the vast and still rapidly increasing trade between the Australian colonies, British India, China, and the Eastern Archipelago—a field never before occupied by any similar undertaking. With great difficulty, the opposition of the East India Company was overcome, and the bank has secured a very extensive and valuable charter, which gives to the shareholders the inestimable protection of limited liability. They have also all the banking privileges in India which have been so successfully exercised by the Oriental Bank Corporation. The validity of the charter has been established by high legal authority. The bank has a fully subscribed capital, with the deposits all paid-up, and it has a very large portion of shares registered, with the first call paid. It has secured lately, in the direction, a valuable accession of influential connections with the East; the demand for banking accommodation in the East is evidently on the increase, money at home has become plentiful; and it only remains for the shareholders, with the infusion of new members into their body, to realise the amount of the capital needed for the commencement of business, and to command that success which has attended the Oriental Bank Corporation.

There is ample room for both these banks, as well as for the Chartered Bank of Asia (if prosecuted), in the wide field of business which is open in India, Australia, and China. And the directors state with confidence their belief that, neither under any alteration of the law, nor by any future charters, will the great advantage of limited responsibility be secured to any similar banking institution.

In the state of the money market some time since, the directors were of opinion that it would be expedient to form an amalgamation with some other banking company, and they intimated to the shareholders in their last report that they had opened negotiations with a bank in India already in operation. These negotiations not having resulted as was expected, the shares of which the directors had the control, and which were designed for that amalgamation, are now set free for re-issue to the shareholders of the bank, and to the public here in India. The directors (having regard to the technical difficulties which prevented the proposed amalgamation, and to the serious delays which would have attended it) are as well pleased that this important bank should be prosecuted upon its own foundation; and they call upon the shareholders and the public to remove from their minds the degree of prejudice which has been created by the litigation now entirely at an end, and to regard the undertaking with the same favourable feelings which were so clearly exhibited when the public attention was first called to the wide and profitable field of its operation, and the great and sound objects it had in view.

Notwithstanding the harassing delays which this company has hitherto experienced, its position and its course of action are now so clear, and money has become so abundant for all sound and legitimate objects, that the directors do not hesitate to press upon the shareholders their own opinion, that it is the duty of the Court and the interest of the proprietary to uphold the charter which they have with so much difficulty obtained; and they confidently rely on the active and cordial support of the present meeting, and of the proprietary generally, to carry out their views.

The CHAIRMAN said, he would take the liberty of addressing a few words to them, in reference to the report, although it gave pretty clearly the grounds of this appeal to the proprietors. It would be seen that the amalgamation proposed with the bank in India had failed, more through some technical difficulties that arose than from anything else. The shares reserved for this amalgamation were, in consequence, re-issued, and could be allotted to the present shareholders, or to others, as might be deemed most expedient.

It must be understood that the failure of this negotiation did not alter the opinion of the directors as to the propriety of prosecuting this undertaking, more particularly now a charter had been obtained for limiting the liability of each proprietor. Hear, hear. They had experienced great difficulty in obtaining this privilege, and many companies had failed altogether in procuring a charter. Their position being so favourable, and seeing that there were but two rivals to fear—the Oriental Bank, and the Bank of Asia, possessing the same privileges—he thought they would agree with the directors, that it was most desirable to preserve the valuable charter they had obtained. (Hear, hear.) The exact position of the company was this—the board had now the control over a large amount of shares reserved for the proposed amalgamation, which could be issued as the meeting might deem most expedient, either to the shareholders in preference, or to the public in general. To show the opinion held of this bank, he might state that, three years ago, when some doubt existed about their obtaining a charter, the shares reached a large premium. If they took a view of the improved position of things since they were called together at the last meeting, not only in India, but in Australia, and would consider all the advantages held out to them by the charter now obtained, he thought the present shareholders need not hesitate about a further stake in this undertaking, and as it must more and more tend to acquire the confidence of the public in general, any new proprietors might be expected to take up their shares with greater readiness now than before. (Applause.) It was for the meeting to say whether those shares ought to be disposed of here or in India. He was happy to say that during the last six months they had got a great accession of strength in India, so that there was every prospect, under all circumstances, of a large portion of the shares being there placed in the hands of good proprietors. (Hear.) Perhaps the better way would be that the directors should be given the power, if such were the feeling of the shareholders, of disposing of the balance of 7000 shares to the public, the proprietors, or in India, without in any way trenching on the capital of the company. (Hear.) He hoped they would leave this discretion to the directors, from the knowledge that they had undergone much anxiety and trouble in obtaining a charter for the security of the proprietors, that the Chancery suit in which they were engaged was now terminated, that through all the difficulties of the past they kept their heads above water, and that at the present moment the directors had preserved intact nearly the whole of their capital. (Applause.) It was for them to decide. In case of a winding-up, he could not engage for the return of quite the whole of their 4d. paid up in case of their agreeing to go on with the undertaking, he could promise the moderate sum of 4 per cent. interest on the past and future instalments, to complete the amount required by the charter for commencing business. (Applause.)

Gen. AITCHISON moved the adoption of the report, and was happy to bear his testimony to the good management of the board of directors. They had amongst them a body of mercantile gentlemen, with whom the words "honour and justice" in commercial transactions were of serious importance; and without that high feeling of honour and principle were upheld by the large and influential houses, the great name of this country would soon be tarnished, and ruin must eventually accrue to its great trading interests. (Applause.) The gallant officer alluded to the late bank failure, and the serious domestic misery which had followed it, at the same time pointing out the great advantages of a chartered bank, fixing the liability of shareholders.

Mr. DAKIN seconded the motion, which was passed with only one dissentient.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to several questions, said their accounts were nearly in the same state as at the last meeting, and that they might be said to have at least 100,000£ available at present for the prosecution of the undertaking. (Applause.) Mr. DAKIN observed, supposing that to be the case, it would require 222,000£ more to be paid up before they could go to business, according to the terms of the charter. The CHAIRMAN said, they were compelled to have half the capital paid up before commencing as a bank.

Mr. DAKIN expressed his confidence in the future, from the great caution and tact displayed by the directors in preserving their capital intact in less propitious times.

Sir HENRY MUGGERIDGE moved that the directors have power to prosecute the undertaking, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to them for their valuable services, which motion was seconded by Mr. SHARP, and was passed by acclamation. The CHAIRMAN having returned thanks, the meeting separated.

From California, we have advices to May 9. Gold-dust is abundant, and rules from \$16 to \$17 50c., according to quality. The news from the mines is of the most favourable kind, and it is now confidently affirmed and generally believed that the Americans engaged in quartz mining are making money, although the English companies failed in the same business. I have not sufficiently reliable information upon the subject to enable me to give an opinion, but I shall soon know all about it. The amount of gold exported, as manifested by the steamers which left on April 1, 9, 17, and 24, was \$3,056,654 17c., to which may be added \$1,000,000 taken in sailing vessels and by passengers; and on April 30, the mail steamer took \$1,494,861 56c., of gold-dust, &c., besides that taken by passengers, which must have been \$500,000, as the number was unusually large.

Coals of all descriptions are selling for less than the cost of freight, in consequence of the over supply. The large stocks on hand, and the large quantity coming, with the heavy charges for storage which must be incurred, preclude the hope that coals will command a remunerative price for some time to come. The present stock is over 30,000 tons, while the present consumption does not exceed 5000 tons a month; and large quantities are on the way from the Atlantic ports, from Chile, Australia, Great Britain, Oregon, and Vancouver's Island. During the month just past about 10,000 tons have been bought on speculation, to be stored, at from \$10 to \$12 per ton, which is little more than half the freight money. The last sale of consequence was of 1500 tons Chile coal, at \$9 per ton upon 30, 60, and 90 days' credit. The facts are serving of the serious consideration of English shippers before they venture upon further shipments to that market, which for several months to come can only lead to serious losses.

The stock of bar-iron is also large, and, as most of the dealers now import their own supplies, great difficulty is experienced in selling consigned invoices at any price. The consumption is at present more limited than usual, owing to the few brick buildings being erected, which have hitherto been the chief uses to which English iron has been applied for making door and window frames, fire-proof doors, and window shutters, lintel bars, ties, braces, &c. Owing to the bad prospects of the market, considerable shipments of bar-iron have lately been sent hence to Valparaiso, and to New York. Of pig-iron the stock is low, but there is little demand, and there is sufficient on the way to supply the limited consumption. Plate and sheet-iron are in much the same situation as bars.

Capt. Henderson, R.N., late Master Attendant of the Dockyard at Devonport, has obtained a verdict 20,000£ against the Australian Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, claimed as per agreement, for bringing the *Melbourne*—one of the company's ships—safely from Sydney to England. This vessel was worth 70,000£. By agreement, Captain Henderson was to receive 500£ per month, together with his expenses out and home, and a suitable compensation if he succeeded in bringing the vessel to this country. The safe return of the ship is known, and Capt. Henderson laid claim to 20,000£, as not more than suitable compensation. This case came before the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday last, when judgement was given in favour of the plaintiff.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130 fm. level, is just as reported last—viz., 40f. per fm. The lode in the 130 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 80f. per fm.; the south lode in this level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 16f. per fm. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of this shaft, is just as last reported. In driving the cross-cut south of Davey's engine-shaft, in the 60 fm. level, the flookan has split in two parts for the last 6 fms. driving; the end has been driven on the east part, and on Thursday night last we discovered a course of copper ore, worth 40f. per fm.; this we expect is between the two parts of the flookan, which we consider is a very strong indication of a good course of copper being found on the lode when intersected, which will be very shortly. The north lode in the adit level is much the same as last reported. All the other parts of the mine are just as for the last two months past. The new engine was put to work on Saturday last, and named Davey's engine.—M. WHITRE : June 25.

BEDFORD UNITED.—We expect to reach the lode in the 130 fm. east of the slide, very shortly. The lode in the 115 fm. level east has improved in the past week, and is now worth 5 tons of ore per fm.; in this level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mudic, and ore, looking very kindly. The stopes in the back of this level are worth from 7 to 8 tons of ore per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 103. Jackson's stopes in this level are worth about 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90 fm. level is 3½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. There has been no lode taken down in the 80. The lode in the 35 fm. level east has the same promising appearance as stated in my last. The tribute department is in a healthy state.—J. PHILLIPS : June 27.

BOLENOWE.—The operations here are progressing steadily, but without any material alteration.—W. ROBERTS : June 25.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—We have an improvement in the lode in the back o

the 24, which, if it holds, will enable us to raise a little more ore than we expected

—J. WOLSTENHOLME : June 28.

BOTTLE HILL.—In the 123 cross-cut there is no alteration since last report. The 12 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, pesh, and mudic, with occasional stones of tin; the stopes throughout the mine are yielding more favourable than for same time past. The cross-cut north in the 12 is driven 25 fms., and we calculate on having about 10 fms. more to drive to intersect the north lode, where we anticipate to meet with it productive, as it is running parallel with the main lode, and at the point where lode has been most productive in the former working of the mine. The south lode there is no alteration since last report.—J. GIFFORD.

BRONFLOYD.—There is no alteration here, the western ground is still the same. We are opening the shaft with all dispatch; we meet with occasional stones of ore in sinking, but we shall not, I believe, drop on the main part of the lode until the shaft is 15 fms. deep.—J. JONES : June 21.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 13 fms. 2 ft. below the 30, where the lode is 16 in. wide, composed of can, with spots of lead and mudic.—T. GREENFELL.

CAEGYNNON.—The lode in the 20 east is looking better than when last reported on,

and the ore appears to be making further east than in the level above; we are getting on favourably with the 20 west, which is looking promising, and yielding lead ore for all the width of the end, and it appears that a great part of the lode is standing on both sides. The winze under the 16 is looking well: we have 6 ft. to sink to effect a communication with the 20 west. The stopes are yielding much as usual.—EVAN STEPHEN : June 26.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—Since last report the sump-shaft has been sunk about 8 ft., and is now about 5 fms. below the 60. During the past week the lode has made several changes in its appearance, and is at present in an un-settled state; the walls of the lode are well-defined, and of great service in sinking. The cross-cut in the 60 is without alteration, the ground stiff for driving; the lode in the end going is not yet productive, but we meet with some stones in the lode, spotted with rich yellow copper ore. We have finished clearing out the ground for the bob-pit, and the masons have commenced building the walls to carry the bob.—W. COOKE : June 23.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—In the 33, west on the caunter lode, the lode is small. In the 20 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with occasional stones of ore.—W. ROBERTS.

CAMDWRE MAWB.—The winze under the 12 fm. level remains much the same as when last reported; we have a good deal of water, and ore is appearing here and there. The stopes in the back of the 5 and 13 are yielding good lead and copper. Our surface operations have been going on satisfactorily; we are now pretty well off again for water, and I hope next week to dress 2 tons of lead and 2 tons of copper.—J. WILLIAMS : June 23.

CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER.—The underground operations here are just the same as reported last week. The killas spoken of in the shallow adit level is getting whiter, or rather more of a buff colour, every fathom we drive.—W. WILLIAMS.

CARRACK-DEWS UNITED.—Since my last report we have completed the dressing of the ore for our first sampling, which takes place to-morrow; there are about 23 tons, and it will be sold on the 5th of July. In addition to this I can promise you another sampling in about two months (or say three months at the very furthest), having already about the same quantity of ore to us as we had when we first commenced dressing for our first sampling. Battery shaft is down about 7 fms. below the 20 fm. level; the ground is rather harder, but at the same time more kindly for making copper, having some stones of ore in it. In the 20 fm. level, east of Battery shaft, we are now in the south lode 3 fms. since my last report; the lode here is 1 ft. wide, worth from 5f. to 6f. per fathom. Eley's shaft is now down 6 fms. below the 22 fm. level; the lode here maintains its size and quality, and I still quote its value at 24f. per fathom. We have driven the 22 fm. level east of this shaft 10 ft. during the past fortnight; a week ago the ground was hard, and the lode diminished in size; however, it has since improved; the lode here is now worth 5f. per fathom, with every appearance of further improvement. We are working the stopes over the back of the 22, at 2f. per fathom, and we are here turning out nearly 1 ton of ore per fathom.—MARTIN DUNN : June 25.

CARVATH UNITED.—The north engine-shaft is cleared and enlarged 8½ fathoms below the adit level. We calculate cutting into the lode in about a fortnight or three weeks, and shall then extend east and west on its course, when I am persuaded we shall find large quantities of tin-stuff. I cannot yet form any opinion whether much copper will be found here or not, but I have no doubt of finding it productive in tin. We have commenced sinking a winze below the adit, on the course of this north lode, but have not reached the bottoms of the old workings. This winze will open out the lode, and give ventilation, when communicated with the 10 fm. level. These operations will be pressed on with all speed, as this appears to be the principal part of the mine, to which we must direct our attention for the present. I have nothing new to report on the south part of the mine. The 38 fm. level is now extended above 60 fms., but the lode appears small. The 12 fm. level east is yielding some tin-stuff, worth about 2½ cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. We shall have rather more than 2 tons of tin for sale in a fortnight or three weeks.—J. WEBB : June 25.

CUBERT UNITED.—At Trebrian, the lode in the 65, west end, is 1 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, and mudic, producing some good stones of lead. The stopes in the back of the 55 fm. level, west of shaft, are worth about 2½ cwt. of lead per fm.

The stopes in the back of this level, east of shaft, are worth about 3 cwt. of lead per fm.

At Trebrian, the lode in the engine-shaft is full 20 fm. wide, composed of fluor-spar, prian, and mudic, worth from 1 to 2 cwt. of lead per fm.

The lode in the 66, south end, is 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, prian, quartz, &c., worth about 3 cwt. of lead per fm.

The lode in the 66 fm. level, north of shaft, is worth 5 cwt. of lead per fm.

The lode in the 66 fm. level, north of shaft, is 20 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and mudic, and lead, worth of the latter 4 cwt. per fm.

The stopes in the back of the 55 fm. level, north of shaft, are worth 5 cwt. of lead per fm.

The stopes in the back of this level are not so good for lead, worth from 3 to 4 cwt. per fm.—J. TAWKIN : June 23.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—During the past month we have extended the cross-cut 13 fms. 1 ft.; the ground is still highly favourable, consisting of a light blue killa, with branches of capel and spar strongly spotted with ore, and dipping towards the lode; the water also is gushing from the breast of the end, and is increasing daily.—JOHN LOAD : June 26.

DUNSLY WHEAL PHENIX.—There is no lode taken down sufficient to report on this week. We are getting on with our dressing and stamping as fast as the water we gather in the south lode will allow us.—J. SEANOR : June 27.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The cross-cut driving north in the 22 end west is in a ryder rock, with spots of lead through it, similar to the present end west, but the ground appears to be changing. The black stone has left the 33 end west, and a light-coloured rock, with a great deal of sulphur in it, has taken its place, similar to what we had in the 22 end above, before we cut the lead. The ground is still wet and troublesome in the shaft, though they have a better bulk than they had on the north wall. They are clearly under the old workings to the west now, and we intend to fix a dam on the west side, and put a small hand lift in it to take up that water to the cistern, which will greatly ease the working at the shaft. We find this water has drained the winze on the south lode, and the water has ceased to come out of the winze in the No. 4 cross-cut, so that the whole of the south lode is draining by it.—R. WILLIAMS : June 25.

EAST FRONGOCHE.—The shaft is now 10 fms. 3 ft. below the 20; we have yet

3 fms. to sink, when the shaft will be deep enough for a trip-plate and fork. There is no material alteration in

NORTH SORTRIDGE.—The lode in the adit end is about 2 ft. wide, still carrying a strong capel, mundic, spar, and occasional spots of yellow copper ore; the ground is still favourable for driving, but not so good as it has been. The men will drive about 6 fms. in this month.—June 24.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—In the 52, driving west of Grace's shaft, the lode will produce 5 tons of ore per fathom. In the 42, driving west of Grace's shaft, the lode will produce 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 42 the lode will produce 4 tons of ore per fathom. Grace's shaft is holed to the 42, where the lode is producing 10 tons of ore per fathom.—T. GLANVILLE: June 23.

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—The lode in the rise in the back of the 43 west, on Reeves's, is worth 18/- per fm. The 43 west, on Cherry-garden lode, is worth about 8/- per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60 west, on Reeves's, is worth 30/- per fm. The lode in the 70, driving east from cross-course, on the south part of Reeves's, is 2 feet wide, composed of pebbles and stones of copper ore. We shall have to drive a few fathoms to get fully under the grey ground passed through in the level below. The lode in the 80 west, on the south part of Reeves's, is worth 8/- per fm. The lode in the 80 west, on the north part of Reeves's, is worth 40/- per fathom.—W. THOMAS: June 23.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The lode in the 52 west is about 3 ft. wide, composed of prian, spar, and mundic, with occasional spots of ore. The 42 west continues much as usual, the lode about 4 ft. wide, saving work. The different stopes are yielding just as last reported. In the 30 west the lode is much improved, being about 3 ft. wide, with a leader of good ore on the south side. There has been no south lode taken down this week. We are making good progress with the erection of the engine, and all other surface operations are progressing very satisfactorily.—A. PAYOR: June 27.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—We have set a winze to sink from the shallow level to the deep adit by two men and two boys, at 34. 5s. per fathom; we hope to hole this winze this month, when we shall have good air for working the back of the deep adit on tribute. Our tributaries are getting on much as usual. We shall sample in a fortnight's time about 20 tons of copper ore.—June 26.

OLLA.—I have been busily engaged for some weeks clearing up the old shafts and the adit level; I have now finished. The adit level is 190 fms., and the three shafts are respectively 12, 14, and 15 fms.; in doing this I have broken 40 or 50 tons of copper ore, about 12 tons of which I have dressed and sent to Swansea, the remainder I am now dressing, which I shall ship as soon as possible. I have commenced sinking the 15 fm. shaft under the adit, and I have no doubt but that in a few fathoms sinking we shall have a good course of ore.—J. RICHARDS: June 27.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—In the past week we have drained the mine 7½ fms. below the 70; this is the bottom of this lift: we purpose putting on two pumps more, which will drain the 80. We find the shaft is in good repair so far as we have drained, and a great quantity of the lode stopped below the 70. In the old working, so far as we have seen, we find the lode to be very large, and tarry throughout. We are still crossing through the lode in the 70, which is driven 1 fm. 4 ft. 5 in. north of the former workings; we are still driving in a good lode for tin, equal to that which hitherto been reported; set to drive by four men, at 9/- per fm., or through the lode. Stevens's rise, against Trevene's shaft, set to six men, at 12/- 10s. per fathom; this is still rising in the country. The lode at Trevene's shaft, sinking below the 55, is 6½ to 7 ft. wide, worth about 10/- per fm., for tin, sinking by six men, at 13/- per fm., when this shaft is holed, which will take five weeks to complete, we shall be in a good position to draw any quantity of stuff from any of the upper levels, as well as from the 55, 70, 80, and 90; this shaft is communicated to the engine-shaft in the 70. As soon as the steam-whim is in readiness to draw we shall have the shaft cased and completed. The end in the 55, east of Trevene's shaft, is being driven by four men, at 17/- per fm. We are driving on the lode without any wall, which is worth from 10/- to 12/- per fm., for tin. On Summer's, the tribute ground is much as last reported. We have 10 pitches working at 10s., 11s., and 12s. tribute; we could set double the number of pitches on the different lodes, but not having the steam-whim at work we find it very expensive to draw deep with horses; therefore we shall set no more until the steam-whim is at work, the house of which is being built with all speed. The whim-engine and boiler are progressing favourably, and every preparation is making to get them to work as soon as possible. We have dressed and sold 7½ tons of black tin, the produce of one month. The mine throughout looks well, and the number of labourers is the same.—J. DELBRIDGE; J. CARPENTER: June 23.

PENHAUGER.—The men have been removed from driving north, to spend a piece of ground standing in the adit south of Philip's shaft, to carry off the accumulated water, caused principally by the unusual quantity of rain that has been of late. Also is 7 in. wide, composed of gossan and small bits of can.—T. GREENFELL: June 25.

PFN-Y-GEILI.—In the adit, or 26 fm. level, we have driven within about 1½ fm. to the lode, as near as we can judge; the ground is very hard, and we have just crossed a point.

As we are very wet in the 10 fm. level, we have a course lead ore in the pitch, producing from 7 to 8 cwt. of ore per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, gossan, and lead. At the western shaft, upon Michell's lode, we are sinking down upon the lode; it is about 4 ft. wide, composed of 8 in. of gossan, and the remainder carbonate of lime, producing a little lead; there is a good prospect of this lode bearing lead when we get deeper. We are washing the ore ready for next sale.—W. RAMSDEN: June 27.

PERIAN WHEEL GEORGE.—We are now very busily engaged in sinking the shaft; the lode is a good sized one, with indications of improvement.—R. DAVIES.

PONTERWYD.—Our prospects in the eastern adit are very cheering, the lode at present producing good saving work, similar to that broken in the eastern shaft, and from present appearance we have a valuable piece of ground between the two shafts, when fairly laid open; and driving east from the middle shaft in the 22, to meet the run of ore ground, will quickly lay open an extensive length, and come about 10 fms. below the present adit level. I hope to have your advice upon this. The middle shaft is now sinking very satisfactorily by six men.—G. PEACE: June 27.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—I have nothing particular to write you, only that our men are busy at work, and the stratum is still very good.—R. DAVIES: June 25.

RITTON CASTLE.—The engine-shaft is now sunk 5 fms. below the 25, in rather troublesome ground. Driving east on No. 1 lode the ground is congenial, and most promising, producing now occasional stones of lead ore, and by all appearance, we shall have good ore in this end shortly.—J. GRIFFITHS: June 25.

ROUND HILL.—The men have completed the railway in the 30 fm. level, to command the stuff to the shaft, and they are now engaged cutting ground to hang tackle for sinking below the 30 fm. level on the junction of the branch or lode. We have four men driving on this branch, and have driven 1 fm. 3 ft., which is 9 in. wide, of spar and lead ore, with a promising appearance. No. 1 pitch, north of the engine-shaft, back of the 30 fm. level, will produce 11 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. No. 2 pitch, back of the same level, will produce 1 ton 4 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. No. 1 pitch, north of the shaft, back of the 20 fm. level, will produce 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. No. 2 pitch, back of the same level, will produce 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. No. 3 pitch, back of the same level, will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. No. 4 pitch, bottom of the same level, will produce 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. No. 5 pitch, in the bottom of the same level, will produce 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The pitches south of the shaft are much the same as last reported. The cross-cut at the Copper shaft is now in 12 fms., with more water coming out of the end, which indicates something not far ahead.—A. ROWSON: June 27.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—The cross-cut in the 30 has been driven 8 ft., and cut the wall of the lode; we have not as yet broken into it. The rise in the back of the 20 is producing very good work. The Trial shaft has been sunk during the past week 4 feet in a large and well-defined lode, containing gossan, quartz, mundic, and spar, with spots of copper ore.—T. TREWEKE: June 27.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—We have again resumed the places in the 30 fm. level. The rise and stopes in the back have much the same appearance as when last reported. The pitches throughout the mine at present are poor. If all is well, we intend to put our new engine to work on Tuesday next. Our sampling to-morrow will be about 84 tons.—J. METHERELL: June 28.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—There is nothing of importance to report on at the engine-shaft this week. The lode in the 49 fm. level is 6 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 36 fm. level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Red Whim shaft is 5 feet wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fathom, with a fair prospect of improvement. In the 36 fm. level west, on the middle lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a little saving work.—J. PHILLIPS: June 27.

SOUTH BOG.—We have put the shaftmen to commence dividing the shaft from the top down to the 35 fm. level; this I hope to get done as early as possible. The lode in the winze sinking below the 35 fm. level, south of shaft, is 2 feet wide, composed chiefly of spar, spotted with lead ore. There is no alteration to notice in the cross-cut driving east, north of shaft, in the 35 fm. level, but I think we are not far distant from taking the lode. The lode in the 35 fm. level end, driving east on the course of the east and west lode, is at present small, and the ground not quite so favourable for driving. The stopes under the 23 fm. level will produce 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. to the 35 fm. level by the end of this week, which was quite necessary to be done. We have this day sent off the remainder of the 40 tons of lead ore sold to Messrs. Newton, Keates, and Co., Bagillt, which will be forwarded to-morrow per rail.—S. MORRIS: June 27.

SOUTH CRENVER.—The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 64, is favourable. In the 74, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 54, east of Gore's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 54, east of Gore's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 44 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of good stones of ore, mundic, and jack. Our tributaries are working well, and the tribute pitches look as well as for some time past.—E. CHAZWYN: June 25.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—We are progressing favourably with the engine-shaft, the ground is a little better than usual, and is more congenial for copper. In the end driving west at the 37 fathoms level the ground is hard and troublesome. The lode is as last reported. There is no other change to notice.—J. COCK.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 60 east is 6 feet wide. In the 40 east the lode is about 2 feet wide; the ground in each end continues favourable for driving.—W. ROSEKR: June 23.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGS.—The south lode in the 90, east of Michell's shaft, is yielding some ore, but not enough to value. The lode at Morecom's engine-shaft is poor. The lode in the 50, west from ditto, is looking very promising, and letting out a large quantity of water, that has drained the level above; I think, from its appearance, it is highly probable we shall soon have a bunch of ore in this end; the lode in the rise in the back of ditto, east from shaft, will yield 2 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode in the 20, east from Morecom's shaft, is yielding some good stones of ore. Our sampling is 213 tons, 100 tons of which is computed at 14/- per ton, and the remainder at about 6/- per ton.—June 22.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—At Dawson's shaft we are driving to cut the lode in the 25 fm. level. I am much pleased at the improvement in the 15 fm. level to-day; there is some very rich copper in the end, and also water. I consider we have every reason for expecting copper ore here. Our tin department is much the same as usual, and our prospects generally are good. Next sampling I intend sending you more than double the last, also an improvement in the tin returns. Up to this time I have seen nothing at Dawson's but will favour my former and continued opinion of the results of this piece of ground.—R. H. WILLIAMS: June 23.

TAMAR MARIA.—The end is driven east 11 fms.; the lode is standing for 4 feet in the end, but will be taken down to-morrow; its character I will then advise you. I have offered the men 72 per fathom for sinking the new shaft under the adit during the months of June and July, the shaft to be 8 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, and this will, I think, be as much as we shall be able to sink without more ventilation. I would ad-

vice you to get ventilation from surface, and make up your mind to see the lodes 10 fms. deeper; this would be but a small further trial, for as yet, virtually, we have made none in depth. In reply to your enquiry, I think there cannot be much difference in the height of Latchley Consols engine-shaft and our adit, but they are deeper than we are now, and it is a general opinion that our lode is a continuation of theirs. I think we have a lode or two to the south of our cross-cut adit end; one, I think, is not far ahead. If we had means of ventilation I should advise placing two men to drive this end further south, to prove the southern ground. I wait your instructions, and do certainly think our chances are good.—J. HODGE: June 26.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD.—During the past week, the shaftmen have been engaged with some repairs to the pitwork, consequently nothing of importance has been done in the 215 fm. level. The lode in the 205 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, and yielding 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 190 fm. level and stopes are producing quite as much as last reported. In the 180 fm. level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and yielding 7 cwt. of ore per fathom. All the underground operations are progressing in a satisfactory manner, and the mine, on the whole, is in a much more efficient state than when it was a few months previous.—W. ROBINS: June 26.

TOKENBURY.—The lode in the engine-shaft is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel and spar, with occasional spots of black ore. The ground in the cross-cut south in the 25 fm. level continues good for driving. Michell's lode, in the 32 fm. level is 2 feet 4 in. wide, composed of spar, pebbles, and copper, not enough of the latter to value. No. 4, or Jenkins's lode, in this level, is without alteration since last report. No. 5, or Trelease's lode, is 18 in. wide, composed of capel and spar, with occasional spots of copper, not of any value.—June 23.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—The ground in Carr's engine-shaft continues good for sinking. The branch of ore mentioned in my last report, a part of which we have since taken down, is rather better than it was last week, but it is now dropped out of the shaft, as we anticipated. The ground in the south surface shaft is improved, the man having sunk through the hard floor of slate, and we hope to hold to the adit level at the time previously stated to you.—JOHN PRINCE: June 23.

TRELOWETH.—The engine-shaft is sunk 8½ fms. below the 80 fm. level, and will yield 3 tons per fm. The 80 is driven east of engine-shaft 23 fms., lode wide, and lead hard and unproductive. The winze sinking below the 70 fm. level, 35 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and 7 fms. below the 80 end, will turn out 2 tons per fm.; and we calculate on a good lode in the 80, which will open tribute ground, and increase our future samplings of copper ore. The pitches without much alteration.—June 23.

TRENEW CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now sinking under the 75 fm. level; the lode is 3 feet wide, with good stones of copper ore. The lode in the bottom of the 70 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, all saving work for copper ore. The winze sinking below the 70 fm. level, 35 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and 7 fms. below the 80 end, will turn out 2 tons per fm.; and we calculate on a good lode in the 80, which will open tribute ground, and increase our future samplings of copper ore. The pitches without much alteration.—June 23.

TRESELLYN CONSOLS.—I have driven the shallow adit north as far as the line of the lode, without finding it, the cause being the disturbed surface running so deep, as I feared would be the case when I was in town. To find it we must sink to the solid ground in the mountain, which I have commenced. Ultimately we shall find the lode, but it is impossible to fix a definite time to accomplish it. I shall carefully apply as much economy and speed as I can. In future this lode must be known as the south lode, as I have discovered another large lode about 40 fms. to the north of the old one. I had an opinion that another lode existed to the north of us, and to prove it I divided my force, putting one party to remain in the shallow adit, and the other to test the soundness of my opinion; the result has justified the attempt, although we have not seen enough, as yet, to report on a little more time being requisite to fully develop it; I will then send you all particulars of its quality, &c.—J. SMITH; T. BENNETT: June 23.

TRETOIL.—I have carefully tried the samples of the 107 kibbles of tinstuff broken from the shallow adit, and feel great pleasure in acquainting you that it produces 8 cwt. of black tin per 100 sacks, 50s. per ton of stuff, as broken from the lode. You may rely upon this being a fair sample of the lode, which is 10 feet wide. There has not been a stone picked from the pile, either underground or at surface; all the work was reduced to a proper size, and a barrowful taken as sample in the usual way. According to the sample, the lode is worth 70/- per fm. The cost of stopping will not exceed 4/- per fm. I calculate on having 160 kibbles more (25 tons) broken this week, of a similar quality to the last pile. I intend to get all the work ready for the stamps as we want it, and to sample every 20 or 30 tons of ore. You may rely upon it we have a valuable concern. I intend putting a pair of men to stop the back of the deep adit with, as I have discovered another large lode about 40 fms. to the north of the old one. I had an opinion that another lode existed to the north of us, and to prove it I divided my force, putting one party to remain in the shallow adit, and the other to test the soundness of my opinion; the result has justified the attempt, although we have not seen enough, as yet, to report on a little more time being requisite to fully develop it; I will then send you all particulars of its quality, &c.—J. SMITH; T. BENNETT: June 23.

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The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, June 30, 1855.

COPPER.	£. s. d.	BRASS (sheets) p. lb.	1 0 1/2 d.
Sheathing and bolts .. p. lb.	0 1 2	Wire	11 1/2 d.
Bottoms	0 1 3		
Old (Exchange)	0 1 0 1/2		
Best selected .. p. ton	129 0 0	SPFELTER. Per Ton.	
Tough cake	126 0 0	23 15 0-24 0 0	
Tin	126 0 0	To arrive	23 10 0- —
South American	—		
IRON. per Ton.			
*Bars, Welsh, in London. 8 15 0- —			
*Ditto, to arrive	5 0 0- 10 0		
*Nail rods	8 10 0- 9 0		
*Bars, Stafford, in London 9 10 0- —			
*Bars, ditto 9 10 0- 10 0			
*Hoops	9 15 0- 10 0		
+Sheets, single	10 5 0-11 10		
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	4 15 0- 5 5	TIN-PLATES. 2	
Refined metal, ditto	—	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 13 0- 1 13 6	
Bars, common, ditto	7 10 0- 7 15 0	IX Ditto 1st quality	1 19 0- 1 19 6
Ditto, railway, ditto	7 10 0- —	IC Ditto 2d quality	1 9 0- 1 10 0
Ditto, Swedish, in Lond. 13 12 6-10 0		IX Ditto 2d quality	1 15 0- 1 16 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde. 3 14 6- 3 15 0		IC Coke	1 6 6- 1 7 0
LEAD.		IX Ditto	1 12 6- 1 13 0
English Pig	22 15 0-23 0 0	Canada plates	— 15 0 0
Ditto sheet	23 10 0- —	In London	— 20 0, less at the works.
Ditto red lead	23 10 0- —		
Ditto white	27 10 0-28 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing	p. lb. 11 1/2 d. 1s
Ditto patent shot	25 10 0-26 0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.	p. cwt. 2 2 0
Spanish, in bond	21 0 0-22 0 0	Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened,	9 0 0- 9 2 0
American	none.	Surface Rails, p. ton	
FOREIGN STEEL.			
Swedish, in kgs., to 18r. 0 0- —		Stirling's Patent, Glasg. — 5 5 0	
Ditto, in faggots	22 0 0- —	Toughened Pigs	Glasg. 4 0 0- 4 5 0
English, Spring	21 0 0-22 0 0	Ditto Wales	— 5 10 0
QUICKSILVER. p. lb. 1s 10d-1s 11d		Indian Charcoal Pigs	— 5 10 0
* In Liverpool, 1s. per ton less.		In London	— 5 10 0
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.		+ In Liverpool 1s. per ton less.	

REMARKS.—The demand for metals has not been so active. Shippers are rather shy of buying at the advanced prices, and speculators not having very great faith in the firmness of our market, have evinced a disposition to realise, which has caused a downward tendency in such articles as have lately been bought for speculation.

COPPER—keeps as last reported, steady and firm. The ores sampled on the 6th inst., and sold at Swansons on the 26th inst., amounted to 1955 tons. The quantity announced for sale on the 16th July is 1681 tons.

IRON.—English merchant bars continue in fair request, and prices have risen 5s. per ton for early deliveries from the works. Rails are held firmly, and, as further enquiries are being made in our market, prices are not likely to recede at present. Staffordshire qualities of manufactured iron are quiet, without any variation in value. Scotch pigs have gradually declined: on Monday, they opened at 7s. 6d.; Tuesday and Wednesday, 7s. and 7s. 3d. was accepted; yesterday, they suddenly dropped to 7s.; but to-day, on 'Change, they were a little firmer, and 7s. 6d. was quoted for mixed numbers, g.m.b., free on board in Glasgow.

LEAD.—There is a quiet business doing, and prices remain steady.

SPELTER.—Since this day week, very few transactions of any amount have transpired; consumers, thinking that the market had risen too rapidly to be maintained, merely bought small parcels to supply their immediate wants; and as several arrivals have taken place, and accounts being sent from the other side to realise even at lower rates, rather than risk the market, prices receded about 10s. per ton, and the market closes with sellers at 23. 10s. for arrival.

TIN.—On the 26th inst., an advance of 3s. per ton was announced by the English smelters on blocks and bars, and 4s. per ton on refined. That an advance would take place was considered very probable; consequently, but little surprise was created. Foreign has also risen; and Straits is much wanted.

TIN-PLATES.—In charcoal, first quality, a rise of 1s. per box has taken place. In coke, there is no alteration.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER remain without alteration.

GLASGOW, JUNE 28.—Our market for pig-iron opened dull this week at 7s. 6d., and gradually declined till it reached 7s., which price was accepted in one or two instances yesterday afternoon. To-day we had at one time sellers at 7s., or even 7s. 9d., but closed rather firm, buyers at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per ton. The cause of the decline is partly attributable to a falling off of legitimate demand, which is quite marked. This may tend to lower prices still further, but operators might possibly find it difficult to support the market, considering our present small stock. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 7s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 7s. 3d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 7s. Shipments for the week ending June 23:—Foreign, 4423 tons; coastwise, 5486 tons = 9909 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were—Foreign, 3207 tons; coastwise, 7519 tons = 10,726 tons.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—Shortly after the publication of last quarterly report, disclosing the shipments and local consumption to be considerably in excess of production,—and thereby causing a further decrease in stocks,—consumers, shippers, and dealers, were influenced to purchase largely, and prices gradually advanced from 59s. to 77s. 6d., with an occasional reaction of 2s. 6d. per ton. As high as 80s. and 82s., net cash, was paid this month for Nos. 4 and 1 Gartsherrie. In April, certain jobbers here, imagining they could control the market, sold recklessly for future delivery—fixed dates—till it reached 67s. 6d. to 61s. 6d., and as the prompt became due, were forced to cover such sales up to 77s. The rapidly increasing demand for Scotch iron throughout the world has not been met by an increasing supply, and the present relative condition of the supply to the demand seems to justify the late advance of nearly 20s. per ton. While the prices and requirements have been such as, under ordinary circumstances, would have stimulated the production, which is little more than 15,000 tons weekly (115 furnaces in blast), the market has rather been lessening, and the scarcity of the raw material will prevent few, if any, of the 37 furnaces at present out of blast from being put in operation. In spite of the war, of dear corn, and failing trade to Australia and the United States, the total deliveries of pig-iron have averaged fully 17,000 tons per week, and the stocks and stores and makers' hands are now only 77,000 tons, against 115,000 tons a year ago, when the price was 87s. 6d. to 90s. per ton.—In Messrs. Connal's and General Terminus Stores, there are now 31,000 tons; in makers' hands, 46,000 tons,—18,000 tons of which is not g.m.b. As previously indicated, the increasing demand then existing for all descriptions of manufactured iron has since continued, and an advance of 25s. per ton was established during the quarter. The quotations are now for bars, 8s. 10s. to 9s.; rails, 8s.; sheets, 10s. to 11s.; rods, 9s. 10s. The local foundries are generally full of orders, and the consumption is equal, if not greater, than at any former period. Several large contracts for cast-iron pipes have been made at from 5s. 15s. to 6s. 7s. 6d. per ton, free on board here; railway chairs, 5s. 5s. to 5s. 10s. Owing to the peculiar adaptation of Scotch pig-iron for foundry purposes, the sphere of its consumption is gradually extending, and, wherever it has been used, a decided preference is given to it over that produced in any other country. Notwithstanding an anticipated falling off in the shipments to the North of Europe, it is expected exports will increase to America; so that with cheapening money, and the prospect of more than an unusually abundant harvest, the iron trade here, in all its branches, is in such a position that any great reaction in prices is not to be apprehended.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 28.—Manufactured iron is in good demand, and prices are very buoyant. Scotch Pigs have been dull of sale all week, and the price has declined from 1s. to 2s. per ton, notwithstanding the efforts of holders to sustain the market; the trade and consumers buy very sparingly, considering the price much too high. A good business is doing in other metals, and Block-tin has advanced 4s. per cwt. The quotations are—For Tin-plates, Charcoal, IC (Liverpool) per box, 17. 12s.; Coke, 1C, 17. 7s.; Copper, Bolt and Sheathing (Liverpool) per lb., 1s. 2d.; Iron, Merchant Bar (Liverpool), 7s. 15s.

PARIS, JUNE 29.—The position of our market generally continues favourable, and the scarcity of French iron offers an excellent opportunity for pushing the sale of English. The mining share market has been dull, and prices are lower. The Fontainebleau held their meeting on Tuesday, when a dividend of 25 frs. (16s.) per share was declared. The Oise, Oise, et Hauts Juraux d'Ougre have announced a payment on account of their dividend for 1854-5 of 20 frs. (16s.) per share, and the Forges J. O. d'Argent a dividend of 400 frs. (16s.) per share. In the Belgian market, there is still the same activity observable, and prices are firm.

MILLS.—A tolerably large amount of business has been transacted in mining shares since our last, although, with one or two exceptions, there have been great fluctuations in prices, and several shares declined towards the close of the week. Ciljiah and Wentworth we noticed as having advanced from 17s. 10s. to 20s. 10s., and early this week they reached 22s., and then almost as suddenly declined to 19s. 18s. 10s. The principal cause of this we attribute to a system which is gaining ground in the

market, and which should be discouraged as much as possible—viz., that of dealing for "account." On the Stock Exchange, business is generally done in this way, but it will not do in a limited market; neither is it bona fide or legitimate business. For instance, a speculator fancies there will be a rise on a particular share, and, without having the cash to purchase, goes to a broker and buys for the "account," that is, to settle either in the middle or the end of the month. When the account day comes, if the shares have risen, the speculator, without having advanced a penny, gets his broker to sell, and he pockets the profit. If, on the contrary, the market is dull, and the broker finds he cannot get cash for his principal, he has to force a sale on the market, sometimes at pounds below the regular price, and to this extent the property of the bona fide holder is prejudiced and injured by a system of pure gambling. The Sortridge market was injured in this way, and we hope to see no more of it in Ciljiah. Alfred Consols, owing to a considerable improvement in the mine, advanced from 12s. 10s. to 15s. 10s., 16s., with a good demand, and no sellers; South Frances, 52s.; Bassett, 70s.; North Bassett, 27. 15s. to 28. 5s.; Trefusis, 12. 10s. to 13s.; West Frances, 25s. to 26s.; Teify, 17. 7s. 6d. to 17. 10s.; Marke Valley, 5s. 5s. to 5s. 10s.; East Bassett, 55s. to 57s. 10s.; Great Devon Consols, 360s. to 365s.; South Frances, 6s. 15s.; East Gunnis Lake has advanced from 3s. to 3s. 15s. 4s.; Hender, 27. 15s. to 28. 5s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 30s.; the new lode in the 24 cross-cut is expected to be cut in about a fortnight. East Pool has declared a dividend of 2s. 10s. per share. Rosewarne, 210s.; Wheal Edwards, 3s. 5s.; Wheal Wrey, 5s. 10s. to 5s. 15s., and in demand; Great Alfred, 9s. 10s. to 10s.; West Alfred Consols, 15s.

LEAD.—The notes we receive from the mining districts are of the most favourable character, especially from the neighbourhood of the Bassets, where a great advance may still be looked for in many of the dividend mines. South Frances will rise considerably higher as the dividends increase. West Frances and East Bassett are in great favour as progressive mines, so is Grambler and St. Aubyn, and East Buller. At Cupid, good ore has come into the shaft, and a few days may show a course of ore. In the Rosewarne district, the principal business has been in Hender, which has just sampled a few tons of ore raised from the adit. Marke Valley continues to improve, and there have been very large transactions in the shares. At Messer, the lode has been cut into the 50 (the deepest level), and so far as seen is composed of sugary spar, and 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm., the finest looking lode yet seen in the mine. At North Unity, the tin lode is improving, and bids fair soon to pay the costs of the mine. At Trevelyan, another call of 10s. per share has been made, to pay for the new engine now erecting in the eastern part of the sett, towards which all the lodes are improving; there are few mines in the market of greater promise, considering the price.

It was the intention of the committee to have opened the Mining Exchange on Wednesday last, but finding the rooms could not be completely furnished by that time, a notice was sent to all the members, requesting their attendance on Monday morning, for the commencement of business.

THE ROSEWARNE DISTRICT.—Following up our remarks a fortnight since, on the Bassett district, we have now some satisfaction in referring to the recent advance which Rosewarne United Mines have made, as well in price as in the estimation of the public. These mines comprise one of the largest sets in Cornwall, and all that could be urged against the mines, when first we directed attention to them, was the fact of their being situated in Gwinear, a district which was once one of the richest, but of late years had sunk (why, we do not stop to enquire) into comparative insignificance. It may have been from mismanagement of the mines: it may have been from the tricks which were played with shares. The day, however, when such men were enabled to make money by the latter expedient is now happily gone by, and the attempt to foist on the public a mine by the name of West Rosewarne is an instance of it. Our object is to place mining amongst the legitimate investments of the day; hence, whilst we advocate what is right, we shall expose what is wrong; and although our advertising columns, like those of other journals, are open to all who pay for them, we shall never cease to deal with bubble mines as the *Times* would do with a bubble insurance company. But to return to our subject. The Rosewarne United Mines, when first we directed attention to them, were in their infancy, and the price was about 100s. to 120s. It has now advanced to 220s., or more, and the mine bids fair to be one of the largest, and one of the richest, in the county of Cornwall. The sett is as large, or larger, than Buller, Bassett, and South Frances together, and it is traversed by an almost incredible number of lodes. The rich lode now worked on is not the one on the faith of which the mine was started, which has yet to be developed, but it is nevertheless a very rich one, and on Tuesday last 270 tons of copper ore were sampled, of the value of about 2300s. The last dividend was 5s., and about 600s. added to balance in hand. The next dividend, in July, will be 6s. at least, perhaps 7s. or 8s.; and if the former only, 600s. and upwards will be added to the balance.

Adjoining this mine, and divided from it by a small brook, is Wheal Hender, in 1000 shares, which sampled on the same day 5 tons of rich copper, raised at a shallow level. Judging from the prospects, here also is a fortune for the lucky holders. This mine forms part of old Copper Bottom, as does Rosewarne of old Relistian, and both seem likely to afford another instance (as was the case with Buller and West Bassett) that mines are often frequently abandoned too quickly, and that the fruits of former outlays remain to be gathered by new sets of adventurers. Wheal Hender shares (which, like those of Rosewarne, were at first held by poor men) are now finding their way quietly into the hands of more wealthy men, and will soon command a ready sale at double or treble the present prices. Those of our readers who file our Journal may see at what figure Rosewarne was quoted so lately as October last; and if the next six months show as equally great an advance in them, and a proportionate one in Wheal Hender, we shall not be surprised at it.

We refer to the quarterly sales of copper ore ending to-day with infinite pleasure, depicting, as it evidently does, the healthy state of that part of the mineral property, extending not only over the United Kingdom, but in foreign climes. The sales, both in Cornwall and Swansen, exceed previous returns to a very considerable amount, and, notwithstanding we are at war, such is the demand that the smelters are enabled to keep up the present prices of the metal, being in many instances unable to execute the orders they have for certain qualities and make. The increased quantity sold during the quarter has come from the following productive and profitable mines:—Wheal Bassett, West Bassett, North Bassett, Carn Brea, West Caradon, South Frances, Wheal Buller, United Mines, Rosewarne, Levant, Hindston Down, West Seton, East Pool, Condurrow, Pembroke and East Crimis, South Crofty, Dolcoath, Wheal Charlotte, Carvannall, Great South Tolgs, Wheal Trebarvah, and Marke Valley.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 11 1/2 d. per oz., nominal. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 12d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1 1/2 d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubleloons, 77s. per oz. Columbian doubleloons, 75s. 3d. per oz. Fine cake silver, 6s. 6d. per oz. Platina, 17s. 9d. per oz.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED DURING JUNE.

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
St. John del Rey	£2 0 0	£22,000 0 0
Pontgibaud	1 0 0	10,000 0 0
General Mining Company	10 0 0	10,000 0 0
Great Wheal Vor	0 5 0	6,666 10 0
Wheal Bassett	22 10 0	5,760 0 0
Wheal Buller	20 0 0	5,120 0 0
North Wheal Bassett	6 10 0	3,000 0 0
Foxdale (Isle of Man)	1 0 0	

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filled* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

THE POSTAGE STAMP.—On the new measure, repealing the compulsory stamping of newspapers, becoming law, we do not intend to avail ourselves of the fancied benefit it may at first sight be supposed to confer, as we shall continue the stamp on the Journal, which we conceive will prove for the convenience of our readers generally. Very many subscribers having their papers sent direct to their residences in different parts, and others taking copies in connection with some London office or friend, the printing on unstamped paper would, besides the inconvenience, entail the charge of one penny each time of going through the post, while continuing our present plan will enable the Journal to be transmitted as frequently as may be required during fifteen days: particular care always being taken that the stamp is so placed that it may be readily seen at the Post-office. Besides, as we contemplate issuing Supplemental Sheets pretty frequently, stamping the Journal will also eventually prove an economical arrangement for our readers.

MINING EXCHANGES.—SIR: Whatever the Mining Exchange at Leeds may do in dealing in shares of such mines as the Yorkshire mining companies, described in your Journal by a correspondent, on the 30th of May, I hope the Mining Exchange just established in London will disregard all such schemes. It has been the bane of mining in this country, that such concerns have been palmed off as legitimate Cornish mining, but they have invariably met their inevitable reward: discontent begins the downfall, as soon as those concerned see their true position; to this succeeds quarrelling, then law, then the last scene of all—ruin! In profit, let us look at the great dividend-paying mines in our country. How many are divided into the homoplastic numbers of 20,000 shares, one-half of which are to be free? I need hardly say, not one; and he who supposes such can ever be successful must deceive himself, and I warn him neither he nor his schemers know anything of legitimate mining. Some little time since, rumour said a gigantic concern in our neighbourhood was about to be reconstituted, at which I was certainly rejoiced; but when I saw the prospectus for private circulation, I confess I was appalled at the number of free shares, amounting to several thousands, and for what? To pay for that which cost not half as many hundreds. I also was surprised at the list of managers and directors, presenting a formidable array of squires, &c., not one of whom, I feel persuaded, ever descended 50 fms. underground, and yet modestly undertook to manage and bring into a paying state this concern, which the ablest miners in Cornwall had not been able to conduct to a successful issue. I hope the London Mining Exchange will make strict inquiries into the standing of mines, however specious or high sounding their names may be, and eschew dealing in shares of such mines; then, indeed, will they be entitled to, and receive, the confidence of the public, and be a real blessing to the honest and laborious miner.—W. V. TREBELLIES: *Redruth*, June 21.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: As a shareholder, living at a considerable distance from London, I should feel greatly obliged to any one possessing information respecting the present position of this company, if they will kindly inform me what course of procedure is intended to be pursued to enforce the return of capital invested, of which no account has yet been rendered. The writer has applied to the secretary, but no reply has been received.—GEORGE EDMUNSTON: *Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne*, June 22.

BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—SIR: The readiness with which you inserted my last communication, induces me to hope you will find a corner for this. I do hope the shareholders in this company, on receiving the report from their own committee, which will be issued in a few days, will be prepared to take the management of their affairs into their own hands; to remove the directors, change their policy, and infuse it into some business men, who, when called upon, will be ready to rescue the property from its degraded position, and elevate the mine amongst the trading interests. Unity amongst us, and it can easily be accomplished, without detriment to any. The lease can be equitably renewed with business men, and means found to carry it on, as at present, and, I trust, upon sounder principles, and advantageously to the present proprietor. Shareholders, your duty is plain and simple.—DIVIDEND: *June 25*.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—SIR: There must surely be some error in your account of the financial position of this company, as according to your statement the amount of the dividend of 5 per cent. just declared would exceed the balance by upwards of 1000. Thus, we are told at the beginning of the report that the concern is divided into 26,666 £1. shares, and that the balance at bankers is £6355. 6s. 3d.; and, further on, that 5000, was voted to the directors, which would reduce the balance to £5555. 6s. 3d. Now, the dividend declared was, of course, 5 per cent. on 26,666 £1. = £133,330£, which would amount to £6666. 10s., and exceed the balance in hand by 10817. 3s. 9d. If I have taken a wrong view of the state of affairs, I should be glad to learn the real facts from some authorised source.—A SMALL SHAREHOLDER: *City, June 27*.

SHARE HOLDERS.—SIR: In your last Journal, “An Old Subscriber” was surprised at the extent of the shareholders’ knowledge of the names of shareholders. Having myself received several of their circulars, recommending an exchange with them of good dividend-paying mines in Kilkenny, and the like, I made enquiry how these share jobbers found out particular shareholders, and was told they got access to the cast-books, in which the names and addresses are registered. Accordingly, they sent circulars to those whom they considered most likely to believe their disinterested statement, that Kilkenny were far preferable to Alfred Consols.—ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER: *June 26*.

GREAT HEWAS MINES.—SIR: Knowing your Journal is ever open to the reasonable complaints of shareholders in mines, I am assured you will find space for the few queries I wish to put in respect to the above mine. Are the shareholders aware that two verdicts in favour of creditors’ petitions have been given in the Vice-Warden’s Court, amounting to above 1500£, and that they are liable to have the machinery and materials at once sold by the Vice-Warden? Do they know that the liabilities are increasing by hundreds monthly? Have they been made acquainted with the fact that the monthly sales of tin are not sufficient to pay even the labour cost? Will the directors publish the reports of the manager, Capt. Webb, during the past twelve months, in order that the shareholders may form a just estimate of them? Did he not in those reports, more than six months since, premise that in three months the mine would pay its cost, and that in six months it would be in a dividend-paying state, from the tin ground then discovered and opened on? Did he not engage to devote the whole of his time and services to this mine, or being paid sixteen guineas a month? Has he done so? or has he not had five other mines to manage, which have occupied three-fourths of his time? Have the directors themselves paid the original cost on their shares, and the calls thereon? Have they received one farthing from the late secretary towards his defalcations, amounting to about 1800£, caused entirely by their neglect? And, lastly, how much longer do the patient shareholders intend to be misled by glowing reports and gross mismanagement?—A SHAREHOLDER: *London, June 26*.

GLENALIN AND CARVILLEEN MINING COMPANY.—SIR: The serviceable check given by your publication of the proceedings taken by petition to the Master of the Rolls in the Irish Court of Chancery, in the winding-up of the Irish Consols Mining Company, opens a clear mode of legal redress in the case of the Glenalun and Carvilleen Irish Copper Mining Company, who obtained the full issue of 24,000 10s. paid-up shares, and from such date, May, 1852, over three years, have never audited the accounts, furnished reports of the workings, or even deigned any reply to the enquiries of shareholders, from the above time to the present. Bad as the conduct of gold mining companies may be described, we have nothing more reprehensible than this, and which appears doubly so with the pro-pects lying before me, containing the names of such respectable parties, that I enumerate them more with regret than anger, though a heavy loser, and in the hope that this may rouse them to a sense of right and justice, before a petition is lodged with the Master of the Rolls for winding-up the concern, and compelling a production of the accounts of the invested capital.—W. A. ASHCOURT: *Col. H.M.S.: Aberdeen, June 26*.

[Prospectus, May, 1852.]

GLENALIN AND CARVILLEEN MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.—Provisionally registered, in 24,000 shares, of 10s. each—no further call or liability. Directors—T. Boyle, Esq.; Rev. G. Bull; W. C. Shand, Esq.; R. D. Tennent, Esq. Bankers—Sir J. Lubbock and Co.

Brokers—Messrs. R. and J. Sutton, Royal Exchange.

Manager of the Mines—Capt. W. Thomas, of the Kenmare Mines.

Sutton Swaby, secretary and purser, 3, Cannon-street.

Application immediate to Messrs. Sutton, Royal Exchange, a most of the shares are taken up by private engagement.”

[Col. Ashcourt received his shares through and from those respectable gentlemen, at their offices, Exchange-buildings; and from that day to the present neither reports or answers have ever been given on the concern.]

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—We have received several applications respecting our discontinuing the insertion of the reports from these mines,—in consequence of there being no Chief Commissioner in the Brasil, the statements now forwarded are merely the daily workings, which are not adapted, and of too lengthy a nature, for our columns: at the same time, we are assured by the secretary that any information required by shareholders will be promptly attended to by application at the offices, Winchester House.

THE MINING EXCHANGE, AND SALES BY AUCTION.—SIR: Having observed in your Journal for some weeks a series of remarks connected with the about-to-be-opened British Mining Exchange, as well as various rules and regulations of the Committee, I was induced to-day to attend a sale of shares at Garraway’s, by one of the Committee, to observe the manner in which it was conducted. I was, however, surprised to find that suspicions were entertained of the *modus operandi*, and which, indeed, as appeared to me, were more than confirmed. For instance, the first submitted, Hemerton Consols, three lots, knocked down for 8s. 6d. per share, and no bids for the remainder (I may as well say that, from well-informed quarters, I obtained the legitimate value of many of the shares I went). The next offered were Wheal Edwards, unsaleable in the market at 3s. 5s., yet were here run up by two parties to 3s. 16s. and 3s. 17s., in so open and palpable a manner, by a bustling little gentleman, who, I was informed, generally acts for the purser, as would allow it fairly to be premised that they must have an ulterior object in view, by thus making the value appear greater than it really is. Kilkenny, their promising and much lauded property, was next submitted, and which they offer to exchange for the valueless Alfred Consols, was passed without a bid, thus confirming what any common sense observer might detect, the “disinterestedness” of their advice. Other shares were operated upon in the same manner, and it was easy to discriminate between those sold for non-payment of calls, and those inserted by parties for other purposes, the former going for nothing. To say that South Frances, Buller, Condurrow, South Bassett, North Bassett, &c., were shares to be sold under the specified conditions, and for the purposes named, is not consistent with truth. I believe they were merely to swell the sale—to give an interest to it, whereby to attract the public,—thus, South Frances fetched 20s. more than the market value. My motive in drawing attention to this is in hopes it may meet the eye of the Committee, as a boy, to point out the untenable basis upon which the Mining Exchange is founded (where one of their body, in direct contradiction to the regulations, has another business, &c.), and to urge upon those who really wish the establishment to flourish as the “House,” to do away thus early with the abuses which, even before its commencement, are creeping in, and which, sooner or later, cannot fail to cause it to be defeated in the object for which, I believe, it is started—to uphold honesty and fair dealing, and to give to the investing public that security they have a right to demand. In writing this, and stigmatizing a system, I intend to convey nothing derogatory to the auctioneer, his honour, or his business-like qualifications, but merely to show the abuses and error that now exist (and have been increasing since the competition (?) by public auction), and which, for the public good, should be made to cease by the united efforts of what now is a small, yet might become a powerful, community.—BROCK EXCHANGER: *City, June 28*.

THE GOLD QUARTER.—SIR: As a shareholder in the Caergwian Mine, I have been anxiously waiting for some results on a commercial scale of Mr. Low’s process (we have had enough of assays); to my surprise, I hear that Mr. Low never intended to carry out his process at the above mine, but merely went to Wales to superintend the erection of a calcining furnace, to get rid of some matters that made the quicksilver sick, so that it would not take up the gold. Mr. Low has been upwards of eight months superintending the erection of this furnace, which could have been erected in Swansea in as many days. If the report that Mr. Low is not going to carry out his secret process at the Caergwian Mine be true, the sooner my brother shareholders know of it the better.—A BELIEVER IN GOLD, BUT NOT IN MEN.—Hampstead, June 26.

MR. ENNOR AND “G. D.”—SIR: I trust that you will at once remove the impression of your correspondent, Mr. Ennor, by stating that I am not the author of “G. D.”, and that many letters have been attributed to me which I never saw until I read them in your Journal. I cannot help persons making such personal remarks, but I trust Mr. Ennor will give me credit when I tell him that I am ready to sign my name to all letters coming from me. I have not taken from Mr. Ennor any of his views, and adopt them as my own, but always read his letters and observations with great interest. I believe Mr. Ennor’s views and theories are strictly his own, and might have been written without seeing my book. Although there are many singular coincidences between our observations, it must have been observed that Mr. Ennor’s theory is different to mine, and, therefore, entitled to be considered accordingly as his own.—EVAN HOPKINS.

THE NEW MINING SCHOOL.—SIR: At the North Pool Mine meeting, on Wednesday, an animated conversation took place relative to the appointment of Mr. Rickard as the teacher of Practical Mining at the new Mining School to be established at Truro, having reference to some letters and remarks which have lately appeared in your valuable Journal respecting his appointment. There were a great many mining managers and adventurers present, who take a lively interest in the success of this institution, several of whom have known Mr. Rickard from a boy, and all know him by report, if not personally; for many of the boys belonging to his late school have appeared frequently in the local papers as the successful competitors at the Polytechnic Exhibitions at Falmouth for prizes in mechanical drawings, plans of mines, &c., and the unanimous opinion of all present was that the selection was the best that could be made, and reflects great credit on the managing committee for their choice. We were all convinced that nothing but private spleen or disappointed ambition, could have dictated that letter.—A SHAREHOLDER IN NORTH POOL: *Redruth, June 27*.

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—The information required by “E. E.” can be obtained on application to Mr. C. Hancock, 20, Tokenhouse-yard, City. We shall be glad to hear further from our correspondent.

DEVON UNITED.—SIR: In reply to the letter signed “A Miner,” in your Journal of June 16, which I have just seen, permit me to state that a report on Devon United Mine was published in the *Times*, and other Journals, which did not emanate from the directors, and may be the one alluded to by your correspondent; for the genuine report of the directors was duly signed in their own name, and was read at a general meeting previous to publication. That report was based upon statements received from parties supposed to be practical miners of good repute, whose opinion could be confided in; as also on the assays and offer for purchase of the mine made by Mr. Longmaid. The result of the assays by Berdan’s machine was witnessed by several shareholders, as well as by visitors then present, and no suspicion was at the time entertained of any deception having been practised. That the directors acted in full reliance on the truth of their statements, is proved by the fact of some of them having increased their interest at a premium, when they might readily have sold their 1/12. shares at 3½. 1/2. each. They, and the shareholders at large, have been made the dupes of certain designing persons; but the blame should not in justice be laid to their charge.—ONE CONCERNED: *June 25*.

APPLEDORNE MINE.—SIR: The reports respecting this adventure, now attempted to be reconstituted, have much astonished me, and, if true, would appear to cast suspicion, and a certain amount of discredit, on Capt. Dunstan, the late agent, as well as on Capt. James Carpenter, on whose reports of its utter worthlessness the mine was abandoned. For the sake of their characters, then, these gentlemen are bound to come forward with some explanation to the parties whose prospects have suffered. The want of success which has attended this and other mines conducted at the same office, is ascribed to the secretary having held, or been able to influence a large majority of votes, and thus carry any resolution, despite of all opposition from his co-partners. After what has happened, I would earnestly and most feelingly advise all who contemplate taking an interest in this new project to obtain the fullest and genuine information from agents of established reputation, and place less faith and reliance on reports contained in prospectuses, than was unfortunately done on the previous occasion by—AN HONEST SUFFERER: *June 29*.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—We have received several letters respecting this company, amongst others one from Mr. Diamond, written in a style that compels us to omit a great portion of it; and we take this opportunity of informing Mr. Diamond and others that, although they may style correspondents “anonymous,” such is not really the case, as their names are always given to us in confidence, enabling us to know the writers, and to judge of the value of their contributions. Mr. Diamond states that Capt. Paull, from his own observation, reports (as also do several other agents) that there is a large quantity of ore standing in the shallow levels that will pay well, and that several men who formerly worked there will be glad to work it at 10s. in 1/2. And Mr. Jehu Hitchens, some years after the alleged abandonment, said in a report—“There is no doubt of these lodes being the same as already discovered and wrought on in the Devon Great Consol; and the sett is not only particularly well deserving the notice of capitalists, but from its proximity to that great mine, and viewing its extensiveness in such mineral district, combined with the unusual facilities for further development, offers such tempting prospects of success, as to rank with every first-rate undertaking.” Another correspondent states—“It is true many thousand pounds worth of ore was sold during Mr. Musket’s working, but not sufficient to meet cost, much more making a profit. Capt. Paull says, by erecting a water-wheel, and forking the water to the 20, they will be able to let pitches at 10s. in 1/2., as there are hundreds of tons of ore left standing. Now, I venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that let the water be forked, Capt. Paull will not find one person to take a pitch at 10s. out of 1/2., unless the tributary shareholders, before sanctioning further outlay, to send some person to view the ground, and give a candid opinion as to what he would advise to be done for the prosecution of the mine.” A letter also appears in another column from “Caradon,” in reply to Mr. Diamond and “L. H.,” in our last Journal.

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, as postage-stamps cannot be received.

A printed copy of the Act “To amend the Law for the Inspection of Coal Mines in Great Britain,” as it has been altered, we cannot say improved, in committee, is now on our table; and notwithstanding the zealous efforts of the deputation from the working men, some of its best clauses have been completely neutralised. On the introduction of the measure by Sir GEORGE GREY and Mr. COOPER, we denounced it as a miserable legislative abortion; but even imperfect as it was for any really useful purpose, it has been rendered even more incomplete by the paramount influence of the masters. When we remember the number of special committees who have successively assembled with the express design of enquiring into our colliery management, the number of witnesses examined, the display of evidence from every quarter of the kingdom, and even from different continental states, the pompous exhibition of blue books, with engraved drawings and plans, coupled with the assumed anxiety to legislate fully and finally on this all-important subject, we cannot but deplore the lame and impotent conclusion at which these labours have now arrived. It would naturally have been expected that with such ample materials as the several parliamentary reports presented, that with due regard to the philanthropic sensibilities of the country, and the refined progress of the age, legislation would at least have kept some pace with the information derived from them, and that a measure would have been devised for rendering a system of inspection practically available for the preservation of human life, and rescuing Great Britain from the reproaches which a succession of unparalleled fatalities has entailed upon the nation.

Our last Journal contained a minute and accurate synopsis of the fatal accidents in British coal mines for the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, specifying the cause and the result. Although confined to those resulting in death, we find no less than 698 fatal occurrences in the first of those years, 721 fatal accidents in the second, 1852, and 781 similar tragic events in the third, 1853. These resulted in 1851 in 984 homicides; in 1852 the number was very nearly identically the same, 986; and in the latter, 1853, ranged very close, no less than 970 human beings having in that year perished in Great Britain from colliery accidents. We have reason to know that the tables containing these startling and appalling details, printed in a condensed and tangible form, were delivered and very generally circulated amongst the Members of the House of Commons; but we have yet to learn their effect upon the collective wisdom of that House. We were recently informed by the noble lord at the head of the administration that our Government was essentially a parliamentary Government: there are, unfortunately, in Parliament few sympathisers with the operative colliers, their wives, or families, but there are to be found amongst the Members of both Houses many coal proprietors, prepared and sufficiently influential, to control even the best intentioned public authorities. The system of framing laws to be submitted to the Legislature is miserably defective; what is the business of everybody is in effect not the business of anybody, and accordingly most measures are mere shifts and contrivances to avoid responsibility and evade trouble. Never was the truth of this complaint more strikingly illustrated than in the instance before us, and never did we witness an example more demonstrative of the justice of the popular clamour which now swells the national cry for administrative reform.

One of the glaring evils of former bills which it was proposed to remedy, was that there did not exist under them any obligation to return catastrophes in coal mines which did not terminate fatally; wretches, however numerous, only maimed, mutilated, or deprived of sight, were considered beneath the notice of our Government officials. The pernicious system of corfling returns only to cases of death is, we lament to say, shamelessly persevered in, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of the deputies of the men against the omission from the present measure. The Government Inspectors of Mines, whose official and practical experience entitles their opinions to the highest weight, were examined at length before the successive parliamentary committees as to the special rules they would suggest, and their recommendations were embodied in their evidence laid before Parliament, and printed at the expense of the State. These inspectors, although retained in the public service at the public expense, are, notwithstanding, excluded by the present bill from any right or power of interference in the approval of rules for the regulation of the collieries within their respective districts, and which it is their duty to inspect, and on which they must report. The intended law provides that such special rules for each coal mine or colliery shall be framed and established by the owner thereof, with the approval of Her MAJESTY’s principal Secretaries of State. Now, in the name of common sense, why cast such a duty upon a Minister already far too overburdened with the public affairs, whose office at this very moment shares in the reproaches of public opprobrium, and is encumbered with all the evils of departmental routine? We have reason to know that the deputies of the men pressed upon Sir GEORGE GREY the propriety of submitting the special rules in every instance to the supervision of the official Inspector, who, from frequent visits and special observation, must be necessarily well acquainted with the requirements of the mine. The Secretary for the Home Department, who surely does not expect that either he, or any of his successors, can by possibility make himself acquainted in person with all or any of the numerous collieries of Great Britain, refused to accede to the proposed amendment. The refusal can, of course, be directly traced to the influential remonstrances of the coalowners, whom this bill invests with the power of making rules to screen themselves from the maladministration of their collieries, thereby in effect neutralising and rendering nugatory all the proposed legislation.

The 10th section of the Act, as amended, contains a preposterous provision, requiring that the coalowner shall be liable to a fine of £100 for every day that he fails to pay the wages of his workmen in full, and that the amount of the fine shall be paid into the Exchequer. This is a most absurd provision, as it will not only impose a heavy burden on the coalowner, but will also give the workmen a strong incentive to strike, as they will be sure to receive their wages in full if they do not strike. The coalowners, from many townships in the High Peak, was also held on Monday last at Calver, in Derbyshire, to discuss the tendencies of the amended measure. The former bill was characterised as a Bill for the Rating of Mines, the late one being distinguished from it as a Bill for the Rating of Dues. Both measures were severely criticised, and the weakness of the legislative attempt was arraigned, so far at least as Derbyshire was concerned, for not letting well alone. This unwise attempt, summarily and in a hasty and ill-considered manner, to deal with important and extensive interests being defeated, resolutions of thanks were passed, with acclamation, to the Members for North Derbyshire for their very praiseworthy and untiring attention to the interests of the county; also, to Mr. HAYFIELD, the Member for Sheffield, and the other M.P.’s who had rendered their valuable assistance. Mr. THOMAS BURGOYNE, who has taken so prominent a position in successfully resisting the threatened imposition of poor’s rates on mineral property, and whose activity and energy were above all praise, was named by acclamation the representative of the High Peak, to attend in London, and oppose the future progress of the measure.

The opponents of the proposition for rating mines to the support of the poor must, as we have repeatedly warned them, be prepared for early and active movements on the part of the Poor Law Guardians throughout the country, and they will be

vision, requiring every coroner holding an inquest upon any person whose death shall be caused by a colliery accident to give at least two days' notice through the Post Office, by letter, addressed to one of the Secretaries of State, and a similar notice of adjournment. Such machinery as this is really indecent trifling with the public. Why, in the name of common sense, pass over the Inspectors resident on the spot, and crowd useless notices from every remote district of the kingdom, upon a distant department which complains of being already overloaded, and is confessedly inefficient? The inference is palpable, that coroners' inquests are intended to remain useless episodes in this idle drama, and they must still continue to be farcical in their proceedings, while they are too often melancholy and tragical in their results.

These just grounds of complaint existed against the bill as originally framed. We early pointed public attention to them, but we find not only the remonstrances of the press, but the personal applications of the deputies of the men, despised and disregarded. In another column will be found a statement from the representatives of the working men, as to the arts by which their efforts have been baffled; we direct attention to their plain unvarnished tale, as in full accordance with the views we have put forward. It is to be observed that they state one highly important fact, that although the report of accidents for the year 1854 has not yet appeared, it is notorious that, when the return is published, it will exhibit an increase of accidents for that year. Still the Government and, we blush to acknowledge it, the Legislature obstinately persevere in refusing to enact remedial measures for checking for the future a similar increase.

We have, however, a stronger ground for arraigning the honesty and sincerity of the authors and promoters of this Act, for in its original shape it affected to cast some duty on the owners and proprietors of collieries, and to impose upon them at least the obligation of obeying their own rules. Private influence has, however, succeeded with the authorities in relieving them from even this responsibility, and the bill may be now considered as framed for the immunity of the employers and the punishment of the employed. A great English lawyer, in days gone by, on his elevation to the Chancery bench in Ireland, lamented that there existed in that country one law for the rich and another for the poor; we have here an Act of legislation, brought in under the sanction of a Whig administration, avowedly extending the same reproach to Great Britain. We have, within the last few days, had an opportunity of witnessing the effect of a popular demonstration in the metropolis upon the authors of an obnoxious law; and we much fear that it will be difficult to restrain in the coal mining districts the expression of public indignation, when the deputies shall return and detail the manner in which the interests of the colliery population have been trifled with in the people's House of Parliament.

The declaration of Lord PALMERSTON, on Monday night, in the House of Commons, that the bills for Limiting Liability and amending the Law of Partnership were amongst the Government measures which the Administration were anxious to pass during the present session, has again excited public anxiety on the subject. As the second reading of both measures seemed to be fixed, it is possible that before these observations reach the public eye, the details of both bills will have undergone discussion in Parliament. We prepared our readers, in a former Number of this Journal, for amendments in the bill for limiting liability in certain joint-stock companies which, as framed, was intended to apply only to companies having a capital stock of 20,000*l.*, divided into shares of a nominal value of not less than 25*l.* each, and whose Deed of Settlement should have been executed by shareholders holding shares amounting, in the aggregate, to at least three-fourths of the nominal capital, and of which three-fourths at least 20 per cent. had been paid up. The bill, therefore, was designed to enable any company so circumstanced, with a paid-up capital of 3000*l.*, complying with the other provisions of the Act, to receive a certificate from the registrar of joint-stock companies, entitling the company so registered to all the privileges of limited liability. We apprised our readers that an effort would be made to bring under the protection of the Act companies whose capital stock would not exceed 10,000*l.*, and whose shares would not exceed 10*l.* each, and it is difficult to conjecture on what ground such an amendment can be successfully resisted.

We early stated that one of the most formidable objections to the present measure would be found in its being engrafted on the Joint-Stock Registration Act, a law which only enables joint-stock companies to be registered provided they consist of at least 25 members. If, therefore, taking the two Acts together, the privilege of limited liability intended to be now conferred can be only attainable by companies, or firms, consisting of at least that number of partners, it must be evident that the proposed measure is palpably defective, and altogether delusive. We, of course, are too well aware of the difficulties which concurrent as well as conflicting Acts of Parliament often present as to their construction, to venture an opinion upon this point; we merely intimate the difficulty, in order to show that it has been foreseen, and the duty of providing for it is thus cast upon the Legislature. The impolicy of permitting such a restriction to prevail requires no comment, for it is notorious that many of the most extensive mercantile, mining, shipping, and manufacturing establishments consist of far less partners than 25, and it would be palpably absurd to exclude them, or similar associations to be hereafter formed, from the benefits of this highly remedial measure.

The just apprehension of unrestricted responsibility has hitherto deterred many large capitalists from embarking in a variety of speculative adventures: on what principle should the law interpose to prevent such monied individuals from associating themselves with companies in which they were inclined to repose the greater confidence from the number of the partners being few? The present bill is, therefore, so far based upon a fallacy, in seeking to discourage undertakings of large adventures, where the investment of the capital and the management of the concern would be in the hands of a limited number. Many will also object, and with justice, even to the minimum scale to be proposed by the amendment, and contend that as the measure is intended to liberalise the antiquated law of partnership, men ought to be left free to associate as they please—in other words, that the formation of local associations amongst every class, for the purposes of trade, ought to be encouraged instead of being restricted. We are, ourselves, disposed to concur in this view; the provisions of the bill, in other respects, presenting ample safeguards to the public, by the intimation that the company is formed on the principle of limited liability, and cannot, therefore, trade under false colours. So long as such commercial associations are not ushered into and presented to the world under deceptive and fraudulent representations, it is the unquestionable policy of free trade to permit men to regulate, amongst themselves, the terms of their mutual contracts.

Public expectation was seldom more anxiously fixed upon any legislative measures than upon the present, and we believe the formation of very many associations for various commercial purposes awaits their enactment. In whatever shape they may pass, they must naturally disappoint the anticipations of many, but the principle being conceded they will, necessarily, form the basis of future improvements. It is idle to deny that they are bold and salutary innovations on a system sanctioned by the judicial and commercial practice of ages, and the practical experience of their working must be carefully observed before they can be rendered perfect. We perceive with much satisfaction that the Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has suggested provisions for facilitating dissolutions of partnership, where parties cannot agree. The inability of partners to sue each other in the courts of common law, and the inevitable expense and delay of taking partnership accounts, and winding-up estates in the different branches of the Court of Chancery, are evils of such magnitude as to require revision. The present opportunity is, therefore, a favourable one for introducing into the Partnership Amendment Bill enactments for easily and speedily accomplishing dissolutions in certain specified cases, if possible, by some well-regulated process of commercial arbitration.

These bills, should they become law, will form a very important addition to the extensive code now regulating joint-stock companies, which at the present affords a fruitful source of employment to our courts of judicature. Every cumulative measure inevitably brings with it new questions, and we may fairly anticipate that very many will arise before the law can be finally settled upon the important subjects which these Acts embrace. We fear that many instances will arise, where parties will be disposed to deny knowledge that the company with which they had treated was formed upon the principle of limited liability; it would be, therefore, not only desirable, but essential, that the provisions of these bills, when they become law, should be widely circulated, in order that the public may be generally apprised of the protection which they afford. The ostensible parading of the principle of limited liability in all the documents, acts, and proceedings, of registered companies claiming the benefit of the privilege, while it may naturally facilitate the procuring of

capital, and the subscription of shares, must necessarily tend to deteriorate the credit of the company in their general business transactions. The drawback of publicity must also, as we showed on a former occasion, affect the operation of the supplemental bill, "To amend the Law of Partnership," as all loans to be made in pursuance of it, with the terms on which they are made, must be registered, such registration being open to public inspection. The different associations for the protection of traders throughout the kingdom cannot long remain ignorant of the transactions effected under this bill, and we fear that such knowledge must tend greatly to neutralise the benefits this measure might otherwise confer. We shall continue attentively to watch the progress of legislation in reference to these important objects, so calculated to encourage the spirit of commercial enterprise, and to advance the national progress in trade, contentment, and wealth.

The explosions of a Great Western locomotive boiler at Gloucester, on the 7th of February last, and of a Caledonian boiler at Greenock, on the 6th of April, both traceable to local defects, from some corrosive agent having "pitted" and "scarred" the iron plates on a large scale, as the smallpox does the human body, have led the Board of Trade to issue a circular to the railway companies, for full information on the subject of this corrosive agency.

The reports of the explosions, by Lieut.-Col. WYNNE, are instructive, and fully bear out the conclusions drawn by Mr. SEWELL (now of 13, Lombard-street), in his paper on Boiler Explosions, read before the British Association at Liverpool last year, and published *in extenso* in the Supplement to No. 1005 of the MINING JOURNAL.

In that paper, the usual assumption of extraordinary pressure, as sought to be proved by the effects of the explosion, were combated, and local defects urged, as most frequently the cause of explosion; whilst the destruction which followed was due to the enormous expansive power of highly heated water (under pressure), "directed towards the fracture with gunpowder-like force, and gunpowder-like results." Eleven examples were given, where such assumptions were more or less raised by eminent men, but shown to be untenable, and several of them from the Government Railway Inspectors' reports, as stated in the paper.

It is gratifying, therefore, to find that Colonel WYNNE does not content himself with a silent acquiescence in Mr. SEWELL's views, but that he cordially approves of them, as is shown by the concluding sentence of the report on the Caledonian boiler:—"In this explosion (Caledonian boiler), as well as that of the *Acteon* (Great Western boiler), and of many others reported to their lordships, where the effects have been very violent, there seems to be no reason to suppose that the safety-valves had been tampered with, and, as a consequence, steam of high tension generated; but, on the contrary, that these effects have been the result of steam, of the ordinary working pressure, suddenly liberated."

We have carefully perused Col. WYNNE's reports, and Capt. GALTON's circular, and would invite our readers to compare them with Mr. SEWELL's paper in the above-named Number of our Journal; and we feel assured that they, like Col. WYNNE, will be satisfied of the good conferred on society by the publication of such papers, whereby erroneous opinions (in such cases too often implicating the innocent) become eradicated, and the truth established instead.

From his experience and careful research in this field, we doubt not but that Mr. SEWELL can satisfactorily answer the Government queries, as we trust he will do so for the good of the community; but we would respectfully submit, whether the Board of Trade would not be affording a good example of "putting the right man in the right place," by, in some efficient manner, associating Mr. SEWELL with their Railway Department, where his services would be valuable to the country.

It will be seen by our reports of meetings, that an extraordinary assembly of proprietors of the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, took place yesterday, for the purpose of deciding as to the further prosecution of the concern, or not, as might be deemed most expedient by the meeting. It appeared from the report that the directors tried to amalgamate with another bank, but not having succeeded, through some technical objections, thought it advisable to appeal to their constituency before taking further steps for realising the objects of the undertaking. Mr. MITCHELL, M.P., one of the directors, most of whom are merchants connected with India, China, or Australia, seemed to think they might now safely go on by themselves, from the improved aspect of our commercial relations with the East and Australia; and, on that ground, seemed to treat the failure of negotiations with the other company as of no great importance. The candid explanation of the Chairman, and the little sum spent by the directors in *preliminaries*, since the beginning, seemed to weigh with the proprietors, who readily assented to the further prosecution of the undertaking, leaving to the directors the power of issuing the shares now set at liberty by the failure of the proposed amalgamation.

We have drawn attention to this concern, inasmuch as we notice several "Administrative Reformers" in the direction; and we draw still more attention to it because, during the three years' experience of the working of the undertaking, the most able and business-like tactics have been observed by the Chairman and board of directors, *verbis gratia*, the safe custody of nearly all their large deposit of 103,000*l.*, after three years' existence, the economy of the management, and the gratuitous services of a most experienced body of commercial men—thus proving that "Administrative Reformers" are not mere *charlatans*, but really good managers of their own private undertakings. Some of the political *alumni* may say *ne sutor ultra crepidam*, but we say the contrary; and are, therefore, very glad to see the professions of Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, M.P., and others, not stultified by their connection with this establishment.

PUNISHMENT FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY AT A COLLIERY NEAR LEEDS—THE "FIRE TRIER" COMMITTED TO PRISON FOR THREE MONTHS.—Four of the Leeds borough magistrates were engaged for several hours on Saturday in hearing a case of considerable importance to persons employed in the management of collieries. Early in the morning of Wednesday, May 30, two colliers, James Heys and Ralph Kay, employed at the Waterloo Colliery (belonging to J. T. Leather, Esq.), descended to their work, and had proceeded some distance when there was an explosion of fire-damp at the naked candle carried by Heys, who was killed, and Kay very seriously injured. Subsequently an inquest was held on the body of Heys, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, the jury accompanying their verdict with censures upon Mr. Pickersgill, the general superintendent of the colliery, and Mr. Sheldon, the bottom steward, for inattention; and Jeremiah Keighley, the fire trier, for gross neglect of duty. Under the advice of Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector of Mines, Mr. Leather instituted an enquiry into the cause of the accident; and finding that the blame rested, not with Mr. Pickersgill or Mr. Sheldon, but with the fire trier, Jeremiah Keighley, proceedings were taken against him under the 4th George IV, cap. 34, section 3, which enacts that if any miner, collier, &c., having entered into a contract to perform any duties, shall neglect to fulfil the same, or be guilty of any misdeemeanour in respect thereof, a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and upon conviction before the justices, he may be sentenced to any term of imprisonment not exceeding three months. The case came on for hearing at the Court House, when Mr. Morton, Inspector of Mines, watched the proceedings on the part of Government; Mr. J. M. Barret, solicitor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. C. Naylor, solicitor, defended Keighley. Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Sheldon, Ralph Kay, and several other witnesses were examined, and from their evidence we learn that Keighley was engaged, two years and a half ago, as "fire trier" at the Bride-pit, his duties being to make a careful inspection of the workings prior to the descent of the miners, at six o'clock. The workings extend 1000 yards from the shaft; and each morning's examination would occupy about an hour and a half. Keighley was well aware of this, and in a set of printed rules explained to him, it was distinctly set forth that he was not to enter any mine to descend the pit until he had satisfied himself that all was safe, and signalled the men to enter. On the morning of May 30, Keighley arrived at the pit hill at a quarter past four o'clock, but instead of proceeding with his examination, he sat down in a cabin and smoked there for an hour. About a quarter past five, Kay and Heys arrived at the pit, and then Keighley descended while the men stripped for their work in the cabin. Instead of making an inspection of the mine, however, he seated himself at the bottom of the shaft, and resumed his pipe. There he was when Heys and Kay descended in about ten minutes afterwards. They were quite aware that no examination of the workings had been made, nevertheless they at once proceeded to their labour, which lay nearly 1000 yards distant from the bottom of the shaft. Heys was in advance, carrying a naked candle, and when about 120 yards from their work an explosion took place, and both the men were thrown with great violence to the ground. Heys appears to have been rendered insensible, and he died shortly afterwards. As soon as the explosion took place, it was discovered that not only had Keighley made no examination of the workings, but he was actually unable to do so had he been disposed. He had left his safety-lamp in the engine-house, and before he could venture to the scene of the explosion, he was compelled to ascend the shaft to procure his lamp. These were the principal facts given in evidence; and when Kay was questioned by the Bench upon the fact of his descending the pit when there had been no signal given, he said that they knew very well it was of no use to wait for a signal; and as for examining the workings, it was pretty well known that Keighley never went into their part of the pit. Mr. Naylor urged, in defence, that the accused had been nearly 50 years a servant at this colliery; and he took several legal objections to the proceedings. Mr. Shaw, in giving judgment, overruled the objections of Mr. Naylor; and while expressing the opinion that the accused could not be regarded as having caused the death of Heys, inasmuch as Heys had descended the pit, and entered the workings, without waiting for a signal to do so, yet he had been guilty of such a neglect of duty, and such an amount of gross misconduct, as brought him within the meaning of the statute; and as the Bench regarded the offence as a most grave and highly reprehensible one, the sentence would be three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Leeds Borough Gaol.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JUNE 29.—The prospects of the iron trade are gradually improving, and the position of affairs is beginning to assume a more healthy and sound appearance, save and except the recent failures in Staffordshire, which as yet have only materially affected one house in Derbyshire. The demand for home and foreign markets is increasing; and as stocks both here and abroad are known to be comparatively small, and as a reduction in the make of pig-iron has been going on for a considerable time past, it is not at all likely that prices will go down; on the contrary, the makers of first-class iron have for several weeks past refused to take orders, except at an advance, in the full assurance that the price of iron will be increased at quarter day. The reports from the various districts throughout the week lead us to infer that, altogether, trade is becoming of a more fixed and regular character than for some time past. The men at our mills and forges are generally tolerably well employed, and manufacturers have succeeded in passing through what may be considered as the worst period of the trade, without materially interfering with the wages of the men, for whilst most parts of the Staffordshire districts have been convulsed with strikes, and the unseemly exhibitions of feeling consequent thereon, the counties of Yorkshire and Derbyshire have been, on the whole, quiet.

The Coal Trade must be reported as steady, but prices are much too high to conduce to the prosperity of general manufactures; for, with the high prices of material and labour, and the trade of the country generally depressed, it is impossible that manufacturers can be making a fair remunerative return for the outlay of their capital. The coalmasters, on the other hand, complain that they are not doing so well as they ought to do; but it only seems necessary to get a coal-pit to make a fortune.

The principal branches of the Sheffield Cutlery Trade have undoubtedly improved, though the increase is not so great as to be particularly observable. More orders are given out than of late, but they are mostly of an irregular character. Wages are low, but it is hoped that the improved monetary prospects of America, and the prospects of the harvest, will create a better demand for Sheffield manufactures.

The amended Bill for the Rating of Metallic Mines has, we perceive, been withdrawn. The strongly-organised opposition of the miners of Derbyshire, therefore, has had its weight within the walls of St. Stephens. It was determined that, had the bill passed through the Commons, a fierce opposition should be arrayed against it in the Lords. There was an immense meeting of miners at Calver, and the surrounding places in Derbyshire, on Monday evening, at which it was agreed that no expense or labour should be spared to give the most effectual opposition to the bill; and although the amended measure has been withdrawn from this session, the miners of Derbyshire appear determined to watch closely the intentions of the Legislature with respect to the rating of metallic mines. A meeting was also held in London, on Tuesday, by the Members of Parliament representing the mineral interest, of the deputation which had been appointed from Derbyshire, and other gentlemen connected with the mining interest [the particulars of which are given in another column].

The general trade of the country is improving, but the local markets for public securities have fluctuated during the week.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

JUNE 28.—Although there has been a number of occurrences in connection with the staple trade of this district during the past week, the main feature has been the preliminary meeting of the iron and coal masters, which was held to-day, at Stewpony. Owing to the recent commercial excitement in the trade, and the almost entire abandonment of all fixed prices during the past quarter, considerable interest was felt to know what course would be pursued to-day; and, notwithstanding the late unfortunate events, the meeting was numerously attended, and an improved tone manifested by all present. Philip Williams, Esq., presided; and after a full discussion on the present state and future prospects of the trade, it was resolved that the prices of last quarter should be maintained, and we may, therefore, quote bars at 8*l.* per ton, sheets in proportion, and pig-iron from 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* and 5*l.* per ton. I know that comparatively inferior cinder pigs have realised, within the last few days, 3*l.* 5*s.* for cash, and to-day I have heard of 3*l.* 15*s.* having been paid: on the whole, more favourable reports reach me from all parts of the district. From America, the orders by the last arrival have been encouraging, and taken in connection with the gratifying accounts of the harvest throughout the United States and Canada, and the superabundance promised by our own agricultural prospects, furnish good ground for hoping that we may, ere long, look forward to a brisk revival of trade. The leading firms here are in good spirits, seeing now, as they say, more to encourage than otherwise; and although we cannot expect to hear of more furnaces being blown in this year, we may hope to see those already at work much better employed, and at more remunerative prices. There is nothing at present to operate against the maintenance of remunerative prices, except the stocks thrown upon the market by the late failures, but these must, in the ordinary course of events, soon be worked off, and leave room for legitimate traffic: and, in connection with these stocks, I may perhaps mention an unfounded rumour which found its way into one of our local journals on Saturday last, and caused considerable observation throughout the trade. It was to the effect that a quantity of iron, held by the Dudley and West Bromwich Banking Company as security for advances, had been sold, but that it could not be delivered to the purchaser, as the warrants were in London. This statement has been authoritatively contradicted, and the facts stated to be as follows:—That a quantity of iron had been sold; that there is no difficulty whatever in the delivery; and that the warrants were not in London, or ever out of the possession of the bank. With reference to this bank, I may now state that the amalgamation with the Birmingham Company, noticed in my last letter, is all but completed; and when the incorporation takes place, it will be decidedly advantageous to the mining interest. At a special meeting of the proprietors, held at West Bromwich, on Tuesday last, Mr. John Williams in the chair, a report from the committee of enquiry was read, relative to the affairs of the bank, from which it appeared that the company is perfectly solvent, although they will have to encounter some heavy losses. A resolution, approving of the arrangements which are being made for amalgamation with the Birmingham Bank, was adopted, and the unanimous thanks of the meeting given to the Chairman. It is understood that the union must be effected by the purchase of a number of shares of the Dudley and West Bromwich Bank by the Birmingham Bank, and that the former must raise 100,000*l.* upon securities held by the directors, or other means. As to the solvency of the bank, there never could have been any rational ground for questioning it, inasmuch as it always had a proprietary of undoubted wealth, embracing in its list representatives of an immense portion of the mineral wealth of South Staffordshire. In addition to the failures already known, Messrs. Hayward, of the Stanton Works, near Derby, have been declared insolvent, and steps taken for a private arrangement in our Bankruptcy Court. To-day the affairs of Messrs. Westley Fletcher, and David Rose were brought before Mr. Commissioner Balguy, when the petitioners made the following proposal:—They propose to pay 7*l.* 6*s.* in 1*l.* upon their joint and separate debts, by equal instalments, at 4, 8, 12, 18, and 30 months, to be computed from the 28th of May last; and in order to secure the payment to the unsecured joint creditors, they propose to convey and assign, subject to existing incumbrances, the whole of their joint, real, and personal estates, to Messrs. Edwin, Thomas Wright, Thomas Hook Pemberton, Thomas Finley, and Samuel Groucott, creditors of the firm. It was further proposed, that the petitioners should carry on the iron and coal-works at Moxley and Bradford, under the trustees. The Commissioner decided that three-fifths of the creditors, and value of the creditors, who had agreed to the amount of 10*l.* and upwards, having assented to the proposal, it was accordingly accepted. The affairs of Messrs. Whitehouse and Jeffries were also brought before the same Commissioner, when Mr. Jeffries was examined, and from his statement it seems that he had executed a bill of sale to the Dudley and West Bromwich Bank, to whom he owed 60,000*l.*, being indebted to others in the firm 25,000*l.*, unsecured, and some 15,000*l.* or 16,000*l.* on his own account. He did not know that the debt gave security for the joint debts of Whitehouse and Jeffries as well as his own debts. The Hartshill Works were worth 15,000*l.* or 16,000*l.* The examination was postponed until Monday next, when an effort will be made to take the case into consideration, on the ground that the statement of the affairs are not satisfactory. A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Hickman also took place at Dee's Royal Hotel on Monday

ON THE VALUE OF COAL, AND THE NECESSITY OF ECONOMY IN ITS USE.

However other circumstances may have conspired to raise Britain to pre-eminence in art, manufactures, and commerce, its store of valuable coal unquestionably the grand basis which has sustained the whole. The present enormous consumption of coal, with the wasteful modes of working and using it, demand the serious consideration of the philosopher, while the prospect of its final exhaustion at no distant period must fill the minds of the patriot and philanthropist with feelings of the most intense anxiety.

The present generation seem to rest satisfied with the idea that coal will last their time, and that of their children and grandchildren; and even should the conviction be forced upon the minds of any that the coal in the northern and midland counties of England is rapidly diminishing, it is the action to point to the coal field of South Wales as a source from whence an almost unlimited supply may be drawn, after all the other beds have been worked out; but this is a great fallacy, inasmuch as the extent of the supply from that quarter has been always sadly overrated.

The continuance of the smoke nuisance in towns and manufactures gives a disregard to economy, to the public comfort, and to the dictates of the philosopher, who has laboured to inculcate the true principles of heat and combustion.

The object of the present communication is to point out to the inhabitants of the metropolis an improved system of domestic economy by the use of gas instead of raw coal. The present daily average consumption of coal in and around London is upwards of 9000 tons throughout the year; during winter it must far exceed this! That such a mass of bulky material should be transported upwards of 300 miles, and distributed over London daily, is startling, and almost incredible.

The practicability and advantages of using gas for cooking and other domestic purposes are now fully established.

A most powerful and economical gas may be formed by saturating steam with carbon. This gas should be manufactured near the collieries, in large furnaces, similar to iron furnaces, but not so lofty, and by an alternating operation; that is to say, by successively blowing in air to raise the gas and furnace to a high heat, during which time the products of combustion must be allowed to escape, and then throwing in steam to form gas.

The steam heated by the gasses passing off is to be introduced at the upper part of the furnace, and confined so as to force its way downwards through a dense mass of highly heated coal, by which means it will become fully charged with carbon.

Between these two alternations a portion of fresh coal is to be introduced into the furnace. The gas thus obtained will consist of equal volumes of carbonic oxide and carburetted hydrogen, together with the gas of the fresh coal. Carbonic oxide is an ordinary gas, but chemists and gas engineers entertain many erroneous notions respecting it. This arises from the difficulty of forming true carbonic oxide on a small scale; because if any carbonic acid should be present it renders the gas worse than useless; hence these mistakes.

One set of gas holders must be provided near the works, from whence pipes must be laid to London, where another set of gas holders must also be provided: into the latter the gas will require to be forced by air pumps, drawing the gas from the pipes. In the outset the gas may be laid on to the stoves at present in use, which are to be filled with an incombustible non-conducting material, such as pieces of porcelain, biscuit, or broken fire-bricks, having an arrangement for regulating the supply of air. When a fire is required, it will be necessary only to turn on the gas and apply a lighted lucifer match. The advantage of this system to the house-keeper will be, economy and cleanliness; there will be no further occasion for coal sculls, fire-wood, ash-bins, or attendance upon fires; no soot, consequently no sweeping of chimneys. The advantages to the public would be, that the atmosphere of London will be free from coal smoke, the streets and thoroughfares relieved from the obstruction of coal wagons, the Thames above bridge from coal barges, and below bridge from fleets of colliers. The national benefits will be saving of coal, and a proportionate prolongation of Britain's prosperity and power.—T. H. LEIGHTON.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ROLLING MALLEABLE IRON.—In few branches of manufacture have greater improvements taken place than in that of iron, but in many of the more remote towns and villages considerable difficulties are still experienced by blacksmiths, from not knowing they can save much time, and make superior work, by using some one of the various forms into which malleable iron is now rolled. Anglia iron, T-iron, double T-iron, are now common forms, but only recently extended to general use. Following up this course of progressive improvement, Messrs. Boydell and Glaser, of Camden Works, London, and Anchor Ironworks, Smethwick, have patented some very useful forms of iron, well adapted for fencing, hurdles, and various other purposes. For instance, one section is in the form of a cross, and well adapted for vertical posts of fences, hurdles, &c., as it is at once light, strong, and pleasing in appearance. Another form for longitudinal rails is rolled flat and thin, like a cooper's hoop, but by giving it a spiral or twisted form as it leaves the last rollers, it then acquires a pleasing outline, whilst its resisting power is greatly increased, either vertically or horizontally. It is well known that a thin sheet of iron, laid on supports some 4 or 5 ft. apart, will only sustain a very limited weight without great deflection, but that by corrugating the same plate—that is, by bending it into a series of alternating ridges and furrows—the resisting power to deflection is greatly increased; hence, light iron plates, when corrugated, form strong roof covering, as is now extensively used. The principle of corrugation Messrs. Boydell and Glaser apply to light iron rails for fencing, and thereby an elegant appearance, and great resisting power, are acquired at the same time. For example, such spiral rails riveted to two of the four edges of the vertical cross form of iron may form a continuous fence when required, or a hurdle, whilst the other projecting edges or ribs of the vertical post give that stiffness to malleable iron which the same form has been found to give to cast-iron, with least material, combined with elegance of appearance.

ARTIFICIAL FORMATION OF AMMONIA.—The vapours which escape from iron blast furnaces may be regarded simply as the atmosphere highly charged with carbon, or as a mixture of carbonic oxide, cyanogen, and nitrogen. When steam at a sufficiently high temperature, and air excluded, is mingled with these gases, the oxygen of the steam decomposes the cyanogen, and converts the carbonic oxide into carbonic acid, while the hydrogen and nitrogen combine to form ammonia; thus carbonate of ammonia will result; but as it may prove difficult to condense this effectually, if the vapour of ammonia were conveyed into a chamber charged with an insoluble lumpy material, so arranged that the ammonia in ascending would come in contact with the cold solution of salt trickling down, carbonate of soda and muriate of ammonia might be at once obtained. If, however, an ample supply of sulphate of iron could be procured, it would be more advisable to fix the ammonia by means of sulphuric acid expelled from sulphate of iron, because at the same time pure oxide of iron would be produced, which would prove valuable in the subsequent forging of iron. Alkaline refuse should be composed of sulphure of calcium and coke dust. When this is acted upon by steam with sufficient heat, the oxygen of the steam converts the calcium into lime, while the sulphur and hydrogen pass off as sulphureted hydrogen. When the latter is mingled with the vapour from a dense purely carbonaceous fire, consisting of carbonic oxide and nitrogen, the latter combines with the sulphuretted hydrogen, and forms sulphure of ammonia. If these vapours are then partially cooled down and a large quantity of cold air admitted, the carbonic oxide becoming carbonic acid, combines with the ammonia, and disengages sulphur; thus carbonate of ammonia and sublimed sulphur might be obtained. If, on the other hand, the heat of the vapours is maintained, and a large quantity of heated air thrown in, the sulphure of ammonia is converted into sulphite, which rapidly passes into sulphate of ammonia; by means of which more salt may be decomposed; and thus alkaline refuse may be brought to yield sulphate of soda, muriate of ammonia, and carbonised lime dust. This latter material will be valuable in agriculture; it should be worked into the land when preparing it for seed; muriate of ammonia being afterwards applied to the growing crop, when the first shower of rain will carry it into the soil, when carbonate of ammonia will be disengaged in direct contact with the root of the plant. By treating gypsum as sulphate of lime with small coal and high heat in a reverberatory furnace, it would be reduced to sulphure of calcium, and may, by a similar mode of treatment, yield the same products as alkaline refuse.—T. H. LEIGHTON.

HULL, JUNE 25.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that mining shares have been neglected, with the exception of one or two of the Devon mines, which have been more in request. Our market for railway shares has been well supported, but in the absence of any decisive news from the seat of war there is less disposition to operate, and it may be confidently affirmed that prices will rise or fall exactly as the news is favourable or otherwise.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

G. H. Inalls: Railway engines.—E. Morewood and G. Rogers: Coating sheets of wrought iron.—W. Balnes: Railways.—J. Ramsbottom: Safety valves and feeding apparatus.—W. K. Hall: Railway-breaks.—W. Barrington and W. R. de Fau: Joining bridge rails.—I. J. Lieblich: Rails for railways.—S. Cowles: Sulphate of barium.—W. B. Johnson: Steam-boilers and safety-valves.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

E. Whele, Birmingham: Oil and other lamps.—L. D. Girard, Paris: Applying steam fluids and gases for the purpose of obtaining motive-power, parts of which are applicable for compressing and rarefying air and gases, and for raising liquids.

J. Webster, Collingham: Motive-power.—B. Bishop and J. Dyer, Birmingham: Manufacture of hinges.—R. S. North, Gorton, near Manchester: Switches and crossings for railways.

C. Hustwick and W. Bean, Kingston-upon-Hull: Buffers and springs for railway carriages and other purposes.—W. G. Craig, Gorst, near Manchester: Railway buffer cases and rams.

E. Bow, Glasgow: Manufacture or production of blackening for foundry purposes.

W. Barnard, Salford: Connecting the rails of railways.

F. S. Thomas, Hook's-villa, Finsbury, and W. E. Tilley, Kirby-street, Holborn: Plating or coating lead, iron, or other metals, with tin, nickel, or alumina.

G. Carter, Lombard-street, and H. C. Symons, Castle-street, Southwark: Boilers and furnaces, and in the apparatus for supplying and regulating the fuel, air, water, and steam.

W. J. M. Rankine, and J. Thompson, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow: Machinery for laying subaqueous electrical conductors for telegraphic communication.

METALLIC TUBES.—Mr. Morris Stirling, has patented some improvements in manufacturing metallic tubes. Having formed certain hollow ingots, and heated them to the requisite degree of heat, the inventor proceeds to roll or extend them by means of grooved rolls. He takes a mandril of the dimensions corresponding to the internal diameter of the ingot, and passes it into the tube, so that the end of the mandril shall be at or within the end of the tube, to allow the rolls to seize the tube, drawing it through between the grooves, and thus over the end of the mandril.

FURNACES.—Mr. W. Taylor, of Howwood, Paisley, has patented some improvements in steam boiler and other furnaces, in carrying out which a small fire-place, furnished with fire-bars, called the igniting fire-place, is formed at the front end of the furnaces; and at a somewhat higher level, and beyond this fire-place, is the bottom of the furnace, which is close, and formed by preference of cast-iron. Under this bottom there is a space for the passage of air from the back to the front, and at the fore end of the close bottom there is a passage behind the bridge of the igniting fire-place, which bridge inclines backward, so that the air rising from below the close bottom of the furnace (where it has become heated) is caused to sweep over the fuel laid upon it. Behind this first furnace similar close bottom furnaces are constructed, as many in number as may be required.

Mr. Alfred V. Newton, of Chancery-lane, has also secured a patent, by which he claims—Certain means for contracting the passage or passages by which the flame and gases of combustion escape from the fireplace to the flues, "and for dividing or diverting the current of the flame and gases at that part of the furnace, and thereby permitting the oxygen of the air or steam admitted in streams to the furnace to combine with the gases of combustion, and effect the consumption of the smoke."

Mr. Sydney Smyth, of the Hyson-green Works, near Nottingham, has patented an improvement in guages for ascertaining the pressure of steam and other fluids. The invention consists in applying a flat coiled spring above the vulcanised India-rubber or flexible diaphragm or partition of guages for ascertaining the pressure of steam and other fluids, "by which combination when the flexible diaphragm or partition is pressed on and rendered convex outwards, it will press the flat spring also into a convex form outwards, and thus, by the ordinary rack bar, give motion to the index hand."

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINES.—Prof. Hall, of New York, has a new electric engine now in operation in that city, which is described by Mr. Bennett, in the *Scientific American*, as like that of Mr. Paine, with the exception that the magnets of the wheel, and those of the frame, are electro-magnets—none of them permanent, which makes it of greater power. In Hall's engine, there are 32 electro-magnets, secured to the rim of a brass wheel of about 1 foot in diameter, their poles outwards; and there is a corresponding number arranged around it on a brass frame, with their poles inward, so that the poles of all the magnets on the wheel pass near those on the frame. The poles of the magnets on the wheel are changed as they pass those on the frame, by a small wheel, or pole changer, on the axis of the large wheel. This engine, with suitable battery, is stated to be 5 to 6-horse power, and occupies a horizontal space not over 2 feet square. For economy and ingenuity, Mr. Bennett says, it will bear a favourable comparison with any electric motor yet made.

COMPLETE SYSTEM OF RAILWAY SIGNALS.—Messrs. C. E. White and F. Robinson have just specified under their letters patent for improvements in signalling for railway purposes; and the invention, as set forth in their specification, is one of such feasible character, that we readily lay a description before our readers. To the axle of the wheels of a railway carriage (the guard's carriage being preferred) eccentricities are fitted, being made in two parts, and secured thereto with bolts and nuts for tightening the same thereon; rings embrace the periphery thereof, such rings being connected to slings attached to air-pumps placed above the axle, &c., whereby the pistons or plungers of the air-pumps are actuated so as to compress air, which is carried by a pipe and junctions into a reservoir or reservoirs, and is thus stored ready to be used for sounding a whistle or sounding-pipe, whenever the guard may find it necessary to signal; and he has simply to turn the stop-cock attached to such whistle, when so great an accumulation of air at very high pressure will be found ready as to afford for an exceedingly loud sound, which may be kept up for a considerable time. Instead of one whistle several whistles or sounding-pipes of different tones (for instance, some to be deep-toned, and others shrill) may be used—one tone to be appointed to signal one kind of casualty, and another tone another kind, thus providing a complete system of signals. As this arrangement will keep continually compressing and storing compressed air, safety-valves and a pressure guage are provided to prevent mischances. At stations may be kept a similar kind of apparatus, differing, however, in being stationary; the air-pump or pumps being worked by a crank or levers thus pump air into the reservoir or reservoirs, to be employed as above-mentioned. In the specification, the patentee distinctly state the accumulation of air at high pressure (very high pressure being necessary) to be the principal feature in the invention, as the reservoir or reservoirs will ensure an great capacity as will be necessary. We understand this invention is being tested, and that active measures will be taken to bring it into use.

THE "ROYAL HIBERNIAN" AFFAIR AGAIN.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, a rule for a new trial, in the cause Samuel Wilkes v. Reuben Plant, was moved for, on the grounds of misdirection and excessive damages, and also that the verdict for the plaintiff (Wilkes, of Wolverhampton) was not warranted by the evidence given in an action to recover damages from the defendant (Plant, of Brierley Hill), for having maliciously, and without reasonable or probable cause, prosecuted the plaintiff, in conjunction with one Gibson, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the defendant of £600, and for obtaining the sum by false pretences. At all the trials before Mr. Baron Plant, on the last Home Circuit, it was admitted that all the trials had been guilty of the last Home Circuit, by imposing upon the defendant certain false representations as to the value of a mine, and thereby inducing the defendant to purchase shares therein. It appeared that the plaintiff and defendant were introduced to one another in 1852 by a friend of the plaintiff, and that defendant afterwards became acquainted with Gibson. At that time Wilkes and Gibson were acting together in a speculation in regard to a Welsh mine, which eventually turned out a failure, and another speculation in the Hibernal Lead Mine was then set on foot. This the plaintiff went to Trarre to see and report upon. His account, given in a letter to the defendant, was somewhat poetical:—Never, while memory lasted, could he forget his visit to the lovely Erin. When the convent bell was sounding eight he left for the mine, where never did he see such wealth. Some lumps weighed 12 tons; never did he see a finer mine, and he considered his fortune made." On receiving this letter, Plant invested £600, in the mine, gave a cheque to Wilkes, who handed it over to Gibson, and a plan was hung up in the plaintiff's office, representing the mine, with a blue line to depict the vein of lead. All this turned out to be moonshine; the plaintiff had never seen any lead at all, for there was none to see. The defendant lost his money, and preferred an indictment. On the trial Wilkes, who was suspected to have been deceived by Gibson, was acquitted, but the question in the present case was, whether the defendant was justified, by the existence of "reasonable and probable cause," in preferring the charge against him. The evidence on which the charge was preferred consisted mainly of the letter by the plaintiff, and the imputed misdirection was that the judge had left the question of reasonable and probable cause to the jury, instead of leaving the facts to them, and directing them that, according as they found or rejected them, there was or was not in law reasonable and probable cause. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 1500/- damages.

Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Wordsworth, and Mr. Hawkins, showed cause against the rule to set aside that verdict; Mr. Sergeant Shee, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Robinson, appeared in support of the rule. Barons Alderson and Martin were of opinion that there ought to be a new trial, on the ground of misdirection and the amount of damages, which was clearly excessive. Mr. Baron Platt agreed on the latter ground, and did not dissent from the former ground for making the rule absolute; but he still entertained the view he had acted upon at the trial, which was based upon the decision of the Court of Error, in "Helsop v. Chapman," as reported in 23 *Law Journal*, page 49.

Mr. Wordsworth applied under the new Act for leave to appeal; but the Court said that as the judgment proceeded both on the law and the amount of damages, and there could be no appeal on the latter ground, the only way to a Court of Error lay through a new trial, when the jury would be directed in point of law, in accordance with the judgment now pronounced, and a bill of exceptions might then be tendered to such direction.—The application was rejected, and the rule for a new trial made absolute.

An action was tried yesterday before Chief Baron Pollock in the Court of Exchequer, at Guildhall, being brought by a Mr. Koch against Mr. Leonard, as one of the committee of management of the Cwm Elia Quarry, Slate, and Slab Company, to recover £25, the amount of his (the plaintiff's) first deposit of £5, on 100 shares in the company. The plaintiff rested his case, in the first instance, on the evidence that, although almost the whole of the 12,000 shares proposed to be issued to the public (within less than 200) had been subscribed for, somewhat less than 7000 had been actually paid upon, it appearing that the committee had hitherto refrained from proceeding against defaulting shareholders. The Chief Baron, however, intimated his opinion that this state of facts afforded no ground to entitle the plaintiff to maintain an action to recover back his deposit, it not being pretended that there had been any abandonment of the undertaking, but it appearing, on the contrary, that it was progressing vigorously, and with good prospects; and he put it to the counsel for the plaintiff whether he was prepared to contend that, supposing one share remained un-paid upon, any shareholder might on that ground maintain an action to recover back his deposit. The plaintiff then attempted to support his position by adducing the evidence of Mr. Thomas Lee, with the view of proving that certain facts relating to the purchase of the right to the "take note" of the quarry had been misrepresented. On examination, it appeared that Mr. Lee had himself acted as a member of the committee of management, and as chairman of the committee, from the date of the formation of the company until the general meeting of shareholders, held in February last, when very full explanations were given, and he was requested to leave the chair, and was, by the unanimous vote of the meeting, excluded from the future management. The defendant's counsel was proceeding to cross-examine this witness as to

his conduct during the time he had acted as a member of the committee, with the view, as he stated, of showing, by the witness's own evidence, that he had deserved the confidence of the shareholders at the general meeting; but the Chief Baron stopped the case, observing that the evidence did not disclose any circumstances whatever for entitling the plaintiff to maintain his action, stating that, as far as he could judge from the evidence, there was nothing shown as against the defendant, or those connected with him, which could be said to be within a thousand miles of anything like fraud, and having called upon the plaintiff's counsel to elect, a moment was directed to be entered.—Mr. Field appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sergeant Shee and Mr. Brasley for the defendant.

A motion for dissolving the Court Grange Silver-lead Mining Company, under the Winding-up Act, will be argued before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on the 13th July. Copies of the petition, presented by Mr. Stephen Hooper, can be obtained of Messrs. Hancock and Sharp, the solicitors.

The Anti-Dry Rot Company's affairs, now in course of winding-up, will be argued before Master Humphry on Wednesday, to consider a proposition to divide the assets, and other business.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Charles Low has just completed the calcination of two of the parcels of crushed ore on the Caergwain Mine, and has made assays from each parcel. The results are appended, and appear to fully justify his opinion that gold is not driven off or volatilised by or under a proper system of calcination:

Before calcination,	After calcination,	General average.
Oz. 3 1 19 1/2	Oz. 3 18 6 1/2	Oz. 3 9 20 2/3
This Journal Dec. 30, 1854...	No. 2... 3 1 11	No. 2...

No. 3 parcel.—Return made in Oz. 4 10 5 1/2

This Journal Feb. 24, 1855...

Owing to the dry season, and the consequent want of water-power, it has been determined to ship 20 tons of the calcined ore from this mine to London, in order to be operated upon at the works, lately in the possession of the Colonial Gold Company, at Rotherhithe, now belonging to the parties who have taken up Mr. Low's patent for the reduction of gold. At these works there is ample steam-power for every purpose, and the test will, therefore, be appreciated as a means of fully satisfying the public mind of the commercial value of the gold ores of Wales.

MINING IN THE ASHBURTON DISTRICT.—This district is now beginning to show its resources for mining enterprise, and is likely, ere long, to become noted in the west of England. At the Borough Wood, a portion of which is at a depth of about 70 fms. below the Arundel Copper Mine, a discovery has been made which proves a continuance of the lodes in that mine, on a run of from a quarter to half a mile in length. We are informed that the mining property, with the mills and water-power, have been purchased, and will, no doubt, be found valuable for working the ore raised in that neighbourhood. One of the lodes is said to be 30 feet wide, and others are being opened on in the same ground.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—The men employed at the Poldimore Mine, on hearing that it was about to stop working, and the company was wound-up, immediately raised a subscription, and presented to Capt. Matthew Floyd a handsome inkstand, with the following inscription:—"This inkstand was presented to Capt. Matthew Floyd by the working men of the Poldimore Mine, June, 1855,"—as a token of their respect, and very high esteem, for his upright and impartial conduct towards his employers and the men under him.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—CONVEYANCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN, MIDLAND, and NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANIES, have made arrangements, in connection, for the CONVEYANCE from LONDON of NEWSPAPERS, or OTHER PERIODICALS published at intervals not exceeding seven days, by the ordinary passenger trains, at a charge equal to one-half the existing rate for parcels, provided that in no case the charge for a single package be less than sixpence.

A single newspaper daily is conveyed to any station on the London and North-Western Railway, at a charge of 2*½* per annum, payable in advance, and for each additional newspaper conveyed in the same parcel, a further charge is made of 1*½* d. per annum.

The London and North-Western Railway Company, in giving notice of this arrangement, require that the packages shall be open at the ends, and contain only newspapers, or such periodicals as above described; and that they shall have authority to examine them whenever they have reason to believe that this regulation is infringed.

By order, MARK HUISH.

General Manager's Office, Euston Station, June, 1855.

THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Monday, the 22d day of July, 1855, at One o'clock precisely, to receive a Special Report of the Directors, recommending that arrangements be made for extending the operations of the company to Madras, Bombay, and other places, in accordance with its original design; and for that purpose to authorise the increase of the capital of the company to £100,000, by the creation of 50,000 new shares of £1 each, upon the allotment of which a deposit of 2*½* per share will be required to cover preliminary expenses. The new shares to be issued *pro rata* to the present shareholders.

By order of the Board, GEORGE HUDSON, Sec.

COLONIAL BANK.—The Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give notice, that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a EARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD on Wednesday, 11th of July, 1855, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to receive the report of the proceedings of the corporation.

The Transfer-books of the corporation will be closed on the 23d inst., and re-opened on the 23d of July next.

By order of the Court of Directors, C. A. CALVERT, Sec.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER-BOOKS of this company will be CLOSED on and after Saturday, the 7th proximo, preparatory to payment of the dividend on the 2d day of August next, and will remain so closed until after that date.

Should scrip for any new shares of the company remain unregistered at the time of closing the books, as above, such shares will not participate in the ensuing dividend.

By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Sec.

24, Gresham-street, London, June 26, 1855.

G RAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Native Silver and Silver-lead Mines, will be HELD at the offices of the company, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, on Tuesday, July 31, at One o'clock precisely. And notice is hereby further given, that the said meeting will be made an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, for the purpose of receiving and adopting, or otherwise disposing of, the Report of the Directors, in reference to the necessity and mode of raising and placing further funds at their disposal for the purposes of the company, and of considering the propriety, and, if necessary, of making and confirming alterations in the laws and statutes regulating the Company, in conformity with the said report, subject to approval by the Grand Ducal Government of Baden.

The Charter provides that shareholders desirous to attend and vote must be registered in the books of the Company in London at least one calendar month previously to the meeting, and that shareholders thus qualified may vote by proxies deposited at the office of the company, two clear days at least before the meeting.

Dated 16th June, 1855.

G. D'O. GOWAN, Chairman.

MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mount Carbon Mining Company will be HELD on Friday, the 20th of July, 1855, at the office of the company, Cannon House, 28, Queen-street, London, at Two o'clock, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the General Special Meeting, held on Friday, the 22d June, 1855; and for the purpose of conferring on the directors full power to carry out the said resolutions.

By order, FRANCIS STOKES, Sec.

BERNHOF MINING COMPANY.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at Oberhof, pursuant to the Statutes, on Monday, the 16th July next, at Noon; and also a MEETING for a variety of SPECIAL purposes. Shareholders desirous of voting must deposit their shares with the secretary, 50, Threadneedle-street, or at Oberhof, on or before the 7th of July next.

JOHN BROWNE, Gerant.

N. B. The owner of every 50 shares is entitled to one vote.

BERNHOF MINING COMPANY.—At a Meeting of shareholders, held at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., it was determined to RAISE, by way of LOAN on DEBENTUREN (for the purpose of liquidating the debts upon the mine, and providing future working capital), a sum of not less than £3000, and not more than £6000, at interest at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum. Shareholders desirous of subscribing are requested to intimation their intention, on or before the 6th of July next, at the office of the company, where further particulars as to the amount they are entitled to subscribe, terms of re-payment, &c., may be ascertained.

50, Threadneedle-street.

JOHN BROWNE, Gerant.

RED DRAGON SILVER-LEAD MINE.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers in this mine, duly convened by advertisement, and held this day at the London Tavern,

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

That Mr. W. Paterson be appointed purser to the mine.

That a call of 2*½* d. per share be now made upon 7865 shares, payable, on or before the 6th July next, to the purser of the mine (Mr. Paterson, 53, Lime-street), and that such payment be accompanied by the scrip for endorsement by the purser. All shares on which 1*½* call has already been paid, to be accompanied by a remittance of 1*½* d., in lieu of 2*½* d., as aforesaid.

That the committee be empowered, on behalf of the company, to purchase the shares, at 2*½* d. per share, of such adventurers as decline to pay the call; such option to be declared to the purser on or before the 6th of July next, or such shares to become forfeited.

That 4000 preferential shares of £1 each, with a deposit of 5*½* per share, be created, and distributed *pro rata*, with a preference dividend out of the working result of 15 per cent.

That existing shares may also be converted into preferential shares of the value of 4*½* each, five present shares to be surrendered in respect of each £1 preferential share created.

The Chairman having left the chair, it was unanimously resolved:—

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for the excellent manner in which he has presided over this meeting; and also, that the thanks of the shareholders generally be given to the committee, for their exertions and management.

By order, W. PATERSON, Purser.

53, Lime-street, June 22, 1855.

SOUTH CORK MINING COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company, held at their offices, 3, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, on Saturday, the 23d day of June inst., called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of winding-up the company, or of raising additional capital by the sale of reserved shares.

E. H. RUDDERFORTH, Esq., M.D., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the accounts up to that date were presented to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That this meeting hereby authorise and empower the present directors of the company forthwith to wind up the adventure, and out of the available assets of the company to pay the sum of £1. to every shareholder on account of his share, on or before the 12th day of July next, as a first instalment; and that the directors take immediate steps for the sale of the mine, machinery, and ore, and, after payment of all necessary expenses, to divide the proceeds amongst the shareholders.

That the accounts, after sale, be printed for circulation amongst the shareholders.

(Signed) E. H. RUDDERFORTH, Chairman of the meeting.

The Chairman having retired, a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. PIERRE FOLEY, Esq., seconded by Mr. TURNER, and carried unanimously, for his conduct in the chair.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, held pursuant to adjournment, this 20th day of June inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields,

Mr. GEORGE E. COTTRELL in the chair.

The following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That besides the ordinary power vested in the Directors to raise money, the board be authorised to raise a sum not exceeding £6000, by such means, and giving such security, as they shall think best.

That the board be authorised to call a committee of shareholders, to consider and adopt the best means for obtaining the amount of money required.

That instead of £1200 per annum, the sum originally voted as the amount of remuneration to be paid to the Directors, the same be, and is hereby fixed, at the sum of £600 for this year.

That the cordial thanks of this meeting are eminently due, and are hereby given, to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

By order, GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Secretary.

Adam-street, June 26, 1855.

MARIQUITA MINING COMPANY.—RESULT of the BALLOT taken on the SECOND and THIRD RESOLUTIONS, proposed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders, held on the 23d inst.:—

For the resolution 75,070 shares 732 votes.

Against 1,940 shares 40 votes.

Majority 73,130 shares 692 votes.

For the third resolution 76,330 shares 749 votes.

Against 650 shares 23 votes.

Majority 75,680 shares 726 votes.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE.—DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c., ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

THE MINING JOURNAL

POSITIVE SALE.

M. PRENBERTHY has received instructions to **SELL BY AUCTION**, on Monday, the 2d July next, at WHALEY BURNICK, in the parish of Mullen, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, a 24 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE (almost new); 9*½* ft. stroke, equal beam, with 10 tons of boiler, and metallic piston. Also a good WINCH.—Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the auctioneer, Wensley-street, Helston.—June 20.

M. BROUH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Turf Hotel, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, at One for Two o'clock, all those extensive and valuable FREEHOLD COAL ROYALTIES in Tanfield Moor, in the county of Durham, near the important town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The royalty is now under a lease for sixty years, from the 1st January, 1850, at the certain yearly rent of £1500, payable half-yearly, besides tenement rent. It is very extensive, comprising six workable coal seams, under 1100 acres of surface, and containing in the aggregate about 2893 acres of whole coal of the very best quality for coke. The workings of the lessees have in late years yielded a revenue considerably above £2000.

The vendors are willing to negotiate with a satisfactory purchaser for allowing a portion of the purchase-money to extend over 18 months, the same being represented by bills bearing interest at 5*½* per cent., secured on the title-deeds of the royalty.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of MESSRS. SHARPE, FIELD, and JACKSON, 41, Bedford-row, London; MESSRS. LINTON and KENNY, solicitors, North Shields; MR. JOBLING, solicitor, Newcastle; and of MR. JOHN FLEMING, solicitor, 43, Westgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; who will be prepared to give every information to intending purchasers.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

M. JAMES PERMEWAN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (unless the whole, or any part, be disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), on Monday, the 9th of July next, at Eleven in the forenoon, at EAST DING DONG MINE, in the parish of Madron, 2*½* miles from Penzance, the following valuable MINE MATERIALS, &c.:—viz., a 24 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9*½* ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8*½* ft. in the shaft, with boiler weighing about 8 tons, all new within two years; a capstan; 3 balance-hoists complete; 2*½* in. slack seat-pieces; 8*½* in. windho; 12*½* in. of 6*½* in. pumps; 5*½* in. working-barrel; 6*½* in. windho; 5*½* in. slack seat-pieces; 2*½* horse-whims; 6*½* tons, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. whim-chain; 4*½* in. bucket prongs; 4*½* in. ditto; 20*½* tons of ladders; 100 fms. air-pipes; 120 fms. ladders; a quantity of new and old timber; smiths' bellows; anvil; smiths and miners' tools; new and old iron; miners and other chests; new and old rope, &c. Also the account-house furniture; and numerous other articles.

For viewing, apply to the agent on the mine; and for other particulars, to the auctioneer, at his Mining Office, Penzance.—Dated June 18, 1855.

127, Leadenhall-street, June 20, 1855.

THE MINING JOURNAL

MINING INVESTMENT, WEST ABERFELWD, TIRYDOWEN.

SOLD, a very valuable MINE, situate in the heart of the best mining district in Cardiganshire. A shallow adit level has been extended for many fathoms, in the bottom of which there is a good source of ore now to be seen, and some tons of ore on the surface broken therefrom. A deep adit level has been commenced, and driven on the course of the lode for 20 fms., the lode yielding lead ore. To continue the level in the course of lead ore discovered in the shallow adit level was the object of the present company; but a great portion of the mine being held by working miners in the adjacent neighbourhood, whose means are not sufficient to carry on the trial with spirit, is the only cause for parting with the property.—To inspect, and for further particulars, apply to the agent, PHILIP NICHOLS, Goginan, Aberystwith.

P.S. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, carriage light, and dues moderate.—March 5, 1855.

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P. S. There is every facility for

BENTLY COAL AND IRON MINING COMPANY.

In 6000 shares of £1 each.
Subject to no further call, and conducted on the "Cost-book System." The mineral properties which will be leased to the company extend over 12 acres, in the Bentley district of South Staffordshire. They contain the seams of coal, including the well-known "Four-yard," and veins of ironstone, so long wrought in the vicinity of TIPTON; also fire and surface clays of superior quality.

The present occupier owns one-third of the freehold, and has spent £3500 in opening the mine. There are numerous materials, including a 24-horse power steam-engine, and various pits (about 247 yards) sunk and bricked, all available for future working.

The owner agrees to sell the plant and materials, with all his interest in the lease, for £5000, taking two-thirds of the amount in shares at the lowest calculation—i.e., from 40 to 50 per cent.

Several gentlemen have consented to take together 2500 shares, and the remaining 1500 are offered to the public in not less than 100 each.

The prospectuses contain extracts from the reports, which are given by two eminent men, and show the quantity of coal in the property to be upwards of 400,000 tons, and that the clay and ironstone are of double the value of the coal.

The reports show a profit of from £2500 to £3000 per annum at the lowest calculation—i.e., from 40 to 50 per cent.

Prospectuses and further particulars can be had of Mr. C. D. BUTT, 15, Union-court, Old Broad-street; and Mr. R. OXON, 33, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, June 23, 1855.

LANGAN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, LANGAN, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

In 6000 parts or shares of £1 each.—Conducted on the "Cost-book Principle."

BANKERS.—London and County.

The Langan Mine is a recent and important discovery at Langan, near Cowbridge, in the county of Glamorgan.

The mine contains an unusually rich lode of silver-lead, 4 ft. wide, upon which a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 7 fms., through a rich course of lead, worth upon a moderate computation upwards of £30 per ton.

Many tons of this ore have already been raised to surface, and the prolific character of the lode and the richness of the ore, justify the expectation that a profitable return may be calculated upon in a very few months, which will be augmented monthly, and prove a certain source of increasing income to the adventurer.

There are two principal lodes, both of which have been proved, and will be worked when required, although it is intended, for the present, to confine the mining operations to the principal lode already described.

There are now about 10 tons of ore for sale, and it is anticipated that a dividend may be declared within six months after the requisite inexpensive machinery has been constructed, and the dressing-rooms completed.

The proximity of the mine to the South Wales Railway, which is not quite three miles distant, affords great facilities in the supply of materials to, and the transmission of the produce from, the mine to the ports of Cardiff, Neath, and Swansea, at all of which there is a ready sale for the ore.

The mine is held upon a license, with the guarantee of a lease, for 21 years, at 1-13th dues.

The promoters of the company have visited and carefully inspected the mine, and convinced of the truth and strict accuracy of the appended report, submit the under-taking, with confidence in the result, for public consideration and support.

The mine is divided into 6000 parts or shares of £1 each, to be paid at the time of subscribing, free from all further calls or contributions, the liability of the shareholders being strictly limited to the amount of their respective subscriptions.

The mining operations of the company having been commenced, will be vigorously prosecuted, and the monies derived from the sale of shares applied from time to time to meet the expenses of the undertaking, as set forth in the Cost-book, and the mining operations.

The Cost-book of the company, and the license and agreements upon which it has been founded, are open to the inspection of the incoming shareholders, at the office of the company, 70, Cornhill, London.

Application for shares to be addressed to Mr. Wm. ANDREW, the registrar and secretary; and to Messrs. THOMAS SPARRE and Co., mining agents and metal brokers, 70, Cornhill; and to Mr. LEELAN, sharebroker, 4, Cushing-court, Old Broad-street, London.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF SILVER-LEAD ORES AT LANGAN, COUNTY GLAMORGANSHIRE.

I shall be as brief as possible in describing the above property, being aware of the exaggerated statements practised of late. I presume, by stating facts as they really are, I shall not be credited, although carefully avoiding the slightest degree of exaggeration, for who would believe me when I tell them of such success attending my efforts, that immediately on sinking a mere trial pit 10 ft. on a lode of rich silver lead ores, at once producing sufficient to pay all labour for raising, and continuing in a highly improved state to the present depth, which is only 7 fms., where there is at present to be seen a most splendid lode, 4 ft. wide, which will already produce 2 tons per fm., besides it is daily improving. This, I am proud to state, will be found well worthy inspection by any who may feel disposed to become interested therein. From the small amount of working already made we have at surface from 8 to 10 tons. I need no eulogy on its merits, as the thing will speak for itself in language more plain than my pen is able to describe. There is a fair prospect of the Langan Mine shortly becoming one of the uppermost on the mining tree. I am bold to say this is the most brilliant speculation I ever witnessed in all my experience, and I have seen a little myself. A certainty of large returns in a short time, with a little capital for working gear; the moderate royalty of 1-15th. If my statements should not be credited, then I will say, come and see for yourselves.

JOHN KESSELL.

Langan, Glamorgan, June 27, 1855.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE.—37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

Instituted A.D. MDCCCLXVIII. (7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.)

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM SMEE, Esq.

WILLIAM TABOR, Esq.—CHAIRMAN.

This office will be found highly eligible for every description of life assurance, its main features being the publicity of its accounts, and the systematic readiness of its transactions.

Perfect security is guaranteed by an ample paid-up capital, subscribed by persons of the highest character and responsibility. The company, moreover, being under the public Act of Parliament, official copies of its accounts may be readily had at the Government registrar's, on payment of the usual record fee.

Policies may be effected without loss of time, formalities being carried through at the office every day, from Ten to Four; Saturdays, Ten to Two; medical officer daily at Eleven. The board assemblies on Thursdays, at Half-past Twelve.

A great portion of the society's policies are upon first-class lives; but the company being specifically established to include the insurance of individuals of regular and temperate habits, in whom health may be more or less impaired, the board openly seek to transact business of this class at equitable rates, founded upon a careful consideration of these cases. Lives of this description, declined at some offices, are accordingly open to acceptance at the Gresham.

Loans may be obtained in connection with policies effected with the company. The directors have advanced in this respect upwards of £175,000 to the members since July, 1848.

The range covered by English rates in times of peace and under ordinary circumstances is north of Gibraltar and Philadelphia.

N.B. Active and influential persons will be appointed as agents on liberal terms, in districts where the society is not already sufficiently represented.

EDWIN JAMES FARREN, Sec.

TO ARCHITECTS, SLATE MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—The DIRECTORS of the MACHNO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY having completed their arrangements for the REMOVAL of their SHIPPING PORT to CONWAY, for the convenience of vessels unable to lower their masts to pass the tubular bridge, are now PREPARED to RECEIVE ORDERS for their just-celebrated SLABS AND SLATES, from the Ffestiniog vein, which for beauty of colour and durability are unequalled.

The slabs have been largely used in the construction of houses for Australia; and from the facility with which they are erected and removed, are well adapted for movable huts for men and horses at the proposed camps in England and Ireland.

All applications to be addressed to Mr. T. H. WHEELER, the resident director, at the company's office, Conway, North Wales.

IMPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.—THE INVENTOR is PREPARED TO CONSTRUCT, upon liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERBERATORY FURNACE, capable of making a SAVING of 50 per cent. FUEL over that of the best constructed furnaces in Europe; at the same time guarantees the general loss in melting not to exceed 5 per cent.

The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various parts of the Continent, has discovered the method, in the regular course of smelting, and without any extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silvery-lead ore, thereby rendering the lead free of all impurities, and, at the same time, the antimony in a marketable state. All letters to be addressed to "C. J. R.", Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London. A perfect model is to be seen on application to the inventor.

STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE, of 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12-horse power, with or without boilers; the 4-horse and upwards are fitted with separate expansion gear.—Apply to Messrs. Gimson and Co., Engine Works, Leicester, who will tender for their erection in connection with wind or water corn mills, saw mills, or for any manufacturing purpose, including shafting or other mill work, without extras. Twelve months' warranty given.

STEAM-ENGINE AND WEIGHING MACHINE.—FOR SALE, ONE NEW 20-horse HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 16 in. diam., 3 ft. stroke, either with or without boiler. ONE NEW 6-ton WEIGHING MACHINE, fitted with compound bright lever, to weigh tons and short weight.—Apply to Messrs. WALKER'S, Dudley Foundry, Dudley.

MERCANTILE, MINING, & AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY, CONDUCTED BY W. CROWDER, F.C.S., CONSULTING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, 104, SIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Late Lecturer on Chemistry in the Newcastle College of Medicine, and formerly Assistant in the Laboratory of the Highland and Agricultural Society.

Mr. W. Crowder begs to inform such persons as are connected with Mercantile, Mining, or Agricultural pursuits, that he will be happy to perform ANALYSES and ASSAYS of every description, and to be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. A limited number of PRIVATE PUPILS are admitted to the laboratory on the following terms:

Fee for 12 months' course of instruction, in one payment in advance... £20 0 0

Fee for 3 months' payment in advance... 6 0 0

CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—This process is APPROVED AND ADOPTED by some of the most intelligent GAS ENGINEERS in the kingdom, and their opinions are fully borne out by the investigations of Dr. Letby, and other scientific authorities. It will, no doubt, be employed in nearly every well-managed gas-works; and will lead to an enlarged consumption of gas in private houses, from which it is now excluded by a fear of its impurity.—Terms of license, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. HOLMES BROTHERS, Huddersfield, agents to the proprietors. In use at the gas-works of Leeds, Freston, Huddersfield, Wakefield, West Riding Gas Co., &c.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.

IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.

GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TIRES, AXLES, &c.

INGLIS AND CHISHOLM, MANCHESTER, MAKE SMALL STEAM-ENGINES FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.; also, DRILLING, PUNCHING, and SHEARING MACHINES, and OTHER TOOLS, of the best quality, at a reasonable price.—Address, INGLIS and CHISHOLM, Charles-street, Garret, Manchester.

EDWARD RUSSELL, ALMA TUBE WORKS, WALSALL, MANUFACTURER OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBING for GAS, STEAM, and WATER; STOCKS, TAPS, and DIES; and ALL KINDS OF GAS FITTINGS.

M. R. WILLIAM NAISH, of NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, INSPECTOR OF RAILS, begs most respectfully to acquaint merchants, brokers, engineers, and others connected with the British iron trade, that he still continues to EXECUTE ORDERS OF INSPECTION throughout the various districts of SOUTH WALES and adjacent ironworks, and confidently refers to the satisfaction which his supervision has given during the last twelve years, to exporters of rails to the United States and the Canadas, as well as Continental Europe, as a proof of the fidelity, carelessness, and promptitude of his inspections.

Mr. NAISH is efficiently assisted by his son, whose competent experience enables him to represent Mr. Naish during his occasional absence from home, so that no delay can possibly occur to parties desirous of having their orders executed with skill and dispatch.—Newport, Monmouthshire, June, 1855.

TO IRON MASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDRY, &c.—MESSRS. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON.

All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TIRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS.

From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, holding a large number of PATENTS relating to the CONSTRUCTION and REPARATION of the PERMANENT WAY of RAILWAYS, are at all times ready to communicate on the subject, and to GRANT LICENCES for their USE.

From the attention afforded to companies to negotiate for a number of inventions, much trouble and chance of litigation is avoided. The company undertake arrangements for bringing new inventions on the subject before the public, upon terms advantageous to the proprietors of patents.

Applications may be made to CHARLES MAY, F.R.S., the manager, or to WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical, and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.

The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the application of Norris's Patent is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses.

To railway companies, having bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton.

DR. COLLYER'S AUSTRALIAN GOLD, TIN, AND COPPER MACHINERY.—Dr. COLLYER informs those who are interested in mining property that he has APPOINTED RANSOMES AND SIMS SOLE MANUFACTURERS in ENGLAND of his PATENT MACHINERY; and that they are prepared to SUPPLY the same on the following cash terms:

Large size crusher, with shoes, capable of reducing from 10 to 12 tons per day. Power required (say) eight horses £120 0 0

Small size crusher, 3 to 5 tons per day. Power required (say) three horses 90 0 0

Gold separator, capable of washing alluvial earth, from 10 to 12 tons 50 0 0

Hand-power. Extra shoes, large size, £20; small ditto £10 each—capable of reducing 1000 tons.

(No part of this machinery exceeds 15 cwt.)

N.B. These machines are particularly adapted for the reduction of tin ores.—For further particulars, address RANSOMES and SIMS, Ipswich.

HALLEY'S PATENT CRUSHER AND AMALGAMATOR.—

This machine is NOW IN OPERATION at ESSEX WHARF, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. GOLD ORES carefully TESTED on the following terms, including the use and distillation of mercury:

Samples not exceeding 5 cwt. £1 10 0

" " 10 cwt. 2 0 0

" " 1 ton 2 15 0

" " 2 tons 3 15 0

" " 3 tons 4 10 0

" " 4 tons 5 0 0

Larger quantities by special agreement. Price of the machine complete, £200.

TO MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, &c.—QUARTZ, TIN, COPPER, and OTHER ORES reduced to a FINE POWDER at a SMALL COST. Foreign miners and others with limited power will find in this machinery everything they require. Parties wishing to prove it may have samples reduced any day at J. WALKER'S, patentee, 17, Cowper street, City-road, London.

HAY PRESSES, double action, new and powerful, largely patronised by Government.

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes. GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

OFFICES, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.—Mr. ANDREW SMITH, the ORIGINAL INVENTOR of WIRE ROPE, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS, solicits the attention of the public to his IMPROVED PATENT MANUFACTURE, as the best and cheapest, having obtained his sixth patent since 1855.—Office, 69, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
8130	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£211s. 10d.	62½	15½ 15	£18 9 0	4 6-June, 1855.
6330	Altgoe Consols slate Quarry	2	1½	—	0 3 0	6 5-July, 1855.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	7	7	—	0 10 0	0 2 0-Nov., 1852.
1224	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	5	—	12 3 0	0 5-Jan., 1851.
3000	Bed Holes, Worthes, Salop	£1. 17s. 6d.	—	10½ 10½	0 10 0	0 10 0-April, 1853.
4909	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	21s. 6d. 8d.	10½	—	7 5 0	0 8 0-May, 1855.
5999	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	½	—	0 5 0	0 8 0-July, 1853.
209	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91½	200	150	0 8 0	0 5 0-June, 1851.
1909	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	½	—	0 3 0	0 5 0-June, 1851.
1006	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	85	—	231 10 0	2 8 0-June, 1855.
2048	Carnorth (tin), St. Just	3	2	—	0 3 0	0 3 0-June, 1855.
18200	Castle slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	1½	—	0 2 2	0 4 0-Feb., 1855.
256	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	7	—	0 9 0	0 3 0-June, 1850.
256	Condorow (copper, tin), Camborne	29	110	102½	55 0 0	3 0 0-Jan., 1855.
128	Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire	60	185	—	45 0 0	3 0 0-March, 1855.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	365	360 365	442 0 0	9 0 0-May, 1855.
12000	Duhrode (copper), Ireland	1	½	—	0 3 0	0 1 8-Nov., 1853.
178	Doleoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257½	75	—	873 4 0	3 0 0-Feb., 1854.
13800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	11. 0s.	½	—	0 6 0	0 1 6-April, 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	87½	75	8 0 0	4 0 0-Nov., 1854.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24½	130	—	240 10 0	2 10 0-June, 1855.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5½	12	—	0 5 0	0 5 0-Feb., 1854.
1200	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3½	26	—	5 3 4	0 10 0-May, 1855.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	—	390 13 0	1 10 0-Aug., 1850.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	71. 10s. 6d.	30	—	41 7 3	1 0 0-June, 1855.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25s. each)	25	30	—	5 4 0	1 0 0-June, 1855.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop, lead)	3	2½	2½ 3	1 0 8	0 3 0-June, 1855.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	5	—	22 0 0	5 0 0-Sept., 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	18½	25	—	0 7 6	7 0 0-Dec., 1852.
30000	Great Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	1	½	—	0 1 0	0 1 0-Sept., 1854.
1750	Great Polgoon (tin), St. Austell	4½	2	—	0 10 0	0 4 0-Oct., 1852.
26566	Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	5	5½	5½ 4½	0 5 0	0 5 0-June, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	200	—	181 10 0	5 0 0-Nov., 1854.
1024	Herodfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	2½	2	2 12 6	6 0 0-April, 1854.
6000	Hington Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3½	11½	—	1 9 6	0 4 0-May, 1855.
1080	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	—	—	25 0 0	—Feb., 1854.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—	—	3 5 0	0 5 0-Sept., 1852.
75	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31. 13s. 6d.	—	—	330 0 0	5 0 0-March, 1851.
2048	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	68. 7d.	½	—	0 4 0	0 4 0-March, 1854.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9½	—	—	1 15 0	0 5 0-May, 1854.
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	½	—	0 1 0	0 1 0-July, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	—	1300 0 0	50 0 0-Feb., 1855.
5000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	3½. 8s.	1	—	0 2 0	0 2 0-Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	120	—	1045 0 0	2 0 0-May, 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18½	200	—	223 15 0	5 0 0-June, 1855.
320	Machno Slate and Slab Company	25	29	—	2 10 0	1 5 0-Dec., 1854.
160	Ditto (New Shares)	18½	22½	—	1 17 6	0 15 0-Dec., 1854.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	41. 10s. 6d.	5½	5½ 5½	0 2 6	0 2 0-May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3½	—	—	0 17 6	0 7 6-Dec., 1854.
5000	Merlyn (lead), Flint	2½	—	—	1 11 0	0 2 0-June, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15½	—	10 6 6	0 14 0-Jan., 1855.
5000	Nantose and Penrhiew	1%	1½	—	0 1 6	0 1 6-April, 1855.
7500	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfni	1	½	—	0 3 9	0 1 3-Nov., 1854.
7500	Ditto	½	½	—	—	—
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	—	—	41 0 0	2 0 0-Jan., 1855.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	70	—	324 0 0	2 0 0-Dec., 1854.
149	North Rockwear (copper), Camborne	10	70	—	219 10 0	4 0 0-Sept., 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nit.	28½	37½ 28½	4 11 0	0 10 0-June, 1855.
6400	Pat Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	12	—	23 6 0	0 10 0-July, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7½	8½	—	3 10 0	0 10 0-June, 1855.
1160	Perran St. George (cop, tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	15	—	1 15 0	0 10 0-June, 1851.
250	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	300	—	50 0 0	10 0 0-Nov., 1853.
1040	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	—	6 6 0	1 1 0-Sept., 1854.
560	Prudence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	40	—	26 4 0	2 0 0-May, 1855.
256	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear	24	215	210	8 0 0	5 0 0-May, 1855.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	315	305	364 0 0	8 0 0-May, 1855.
6000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferry	11. 6s. 6d.	6%	6%	2 5 0	0 2 0-April, 1855.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	85	—	69 0 0	4 0 0-May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37½	505	525	288 5 0	12 0 0-May, 1855.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	—	—	1 0 0	0 2 0-June, 1856.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	14	—	—	0 17 6	0 7 6-April, 1852.
1024	St. Aibyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	2	—	885 0 0	8 0 0-Feb., 1854.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100	—	11 10 0	3 0 0-Oct., 1850.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10½	6	—	4 11 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1853.
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerlston	4½	2	1½ 2	4 11 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	2½	—	6 18 6	0 10 0-Feb., 1853.
2048	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	3	5	4½ 5	8 1 3	0 5 0-May, 1855.
5000	Treliegh Consols (copper), Redruth	1½	—	—	1 3 0	0 5 0-Oct., 1847.
52	Trelwyn Consols (tin), St. Ives	11½	24	—	1 15 0	1 0 0-Feb., 1854.
36	Tregvean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	150	—	4677 15 0	5 0 0-June, 1855.
120	Trellethan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10½	—	—	403 13 6	2 10 0-April, 1851.
30000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0-Feb., 1855.
120	Trevikey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	2½	—	303 10 0	4 0 0-March, 1855.
4048	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3	3 ½	55 0 0	5 0 0-Dec., 1854.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	—	—	47 5 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	200	190 195	2 5 0	0 2 0-Jan., 1855.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8½	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0-Jan., 1855.
10000	Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	8½	7½	—	0 11 0	0 5 0-Jan., 1855.
2500	Ditto	2	3	—	3 0 0	4 0 0-May, 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1½	32	31½	260 5 0	4 0 0-May, 1855.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	165	—	12 0 0	2 0 0-May, 1855.
256	West Damse (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	140	—	23 5 0	1 0 0-Nov., 1854.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	12	—	30 0 0	5 0 0-June, 1855.
200	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	7½	210	—	5 10 0	0 10 0-June, 1855.
1238	Wheat Arthur (copper), Calstock	10½	14	13 13½	22 12 0	0 6 0-June, 1855.
258	Wheat Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	680	700	665 0 0	20 0 0-May, 1855.
356	Wheat Buller (copper), Redruth	5	510	555 550	671 5 0	20 0 0-May, 1855.
1024	Wheat Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3½	12½	—	1 0 0	0 10 0-June, 1855.
250	Wheat Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	130	—	6 6 11	2 13 3-April, 1855.
5700	Wheat Exmouth and Adams United	£1. 14s.	7	—	1 4 6	0 2 0-Dec., 1854.
128	Wheat Friendship (copper), Devon	—	115	—	2375 10 0	8 0 0-May, 1854.
6000	Wheat James (iron, copper), Roche	11. 4s.	—	—	9 2 0	0 2 0-May, 1853.
512	Wheat Jane (silver-lead), Ken	3½	—	—	4 10 0	1 0 0-Oct., 1853.
450	Wheat Lovel (tin), Wendron	35	50	—	30 0 0	2 0 0-Aug., 1854.
112	Wheat Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	100	—	223 0 0	3 0 0-May, 1853.
512	Wheat Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	30	—	23 15 0	2 0 0-March, 1853.
80	Wheat Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	400	—	109 13 0	2 10 0-May, 1855.
240	Wheat Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	24½	29	—	49 10 0	3 0 0-Sept., 1852.
198	Wheat Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	200	—	254 10 0	8 0 0-April, 1854.
520	Wheat Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8½	26	—	47 10 0	1 0 0-Jan., 1855.
1024	Wheat Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9½	5½	—	10 2 6	0 7 6-Jan., 1854.
4900	Wheat Wrey (lead), St. Ives	11. 9s.	5½	5½ 5½	10 8 0	0 4 0-May, 1853.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	30½	28½	21 13 0	1 12 6-July, 1854.
10000	Wrynn (slate), Festiniog	1	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0-Aug., 1854.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES									
5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14	6	2	2½	3	4	5	0	0 15 0—Nov., 1855.
72000 Baden, Grand Duchy of	1		¾	¾	¾	0	0	0	0 15 0—Dec., 1852.
10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	26		2½	3½	3½	34	17	6	0 10 0—Feb., 1855.
2464 Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5		162			155	0	0	0 0 0—Jun., 1855.
12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40		60		59 61	62	12	0	0 4 0—Mar., 1855.
100000 Colonial Gold, Australia	1		¾	¾	¾	0	1	6	0 6 0—March, 1855.
10000 Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chile	16		21		19 21	4	18	0	0 1 0—Mar., 1855.
20000 General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20		17		15 17 x d	8	10	0	0 10 0—Jan., 1852.
10000 Linasore (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3		7½		7 ¾	2	10	6	0 10 0—April, 1855.
103315 Mariquita and New Granada	1		¾	¾	¾	0	2	0	0 1 0—July, 1855.
2000 Oberhof (lead), Nassau	1		¾	¾	¾	0	1	0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
10000 Pontigibus (silver-lead), France	20		16½		16 17	1	0	0	0 0 0—June, 1855.
7000 Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba			6½		5½ 6	33	4	0	1 5 0—July, 1845.
104000 San Fernando (silver-lead), Linasore	1		12½			0	1	9	0 7 0—June, 1854.
11000 St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15		30		28 30	29	17	6	2 0 0—June, 1855.
43174 United Mexican (silver), Mexico	AV.	28½		4	3½ 4	1	16	6	4 0 0—Feb., 1853.
20000 Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	9		6½		6½ 6½	6	7	5	0 7 6—June, 1855.
158675 North British Australasian	1		¾		¾ 1	0	0	8	0 8—March, 1855.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.						
<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Last Price.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Last Price.</i>
75000 Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	—	—	60000 Liberty (gold), Virginia, U.S...	1	—
100000 Agua Fria (gold), California	1	—	—	23000 Louise, Rhenish Prussia	1	—
33000 Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	—	2	100000 Lusitanian Min. Co. for Portugal	1	—
20000 Australian (cop.), S. Australia	6	1 1/2	1 1/2	17000 Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	—
75000 Brucutu (gold), Brazil	—	—	—	10000 National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	3 1/2
80000 Clarendon Consols, Jamaica	—	—	—	200000 Nouveau Monde, California	1	1 1/2
54800 Cologne Mining Company	1	—	—	25000 Peninsula Mining Company	3	—
25000 Fortuna (silver-lead), Spain	—	—	—	2500 Port Royal and St. Andrew's	—	—
120000 Gladbach (silver), Rhine Pruss.	—	—	—	60000 Quartz Rock, California	1	—
20000 Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	1/2	—	—	20000 Tergovec (cop.), Austria	2	2 1/2
13000 Jamaica (copper)	1	—	—	70000 Waller, Gooschild Co., Virginia	1	—
20000 Keweenaw Point (cop., sil.)	5	—	—	75000 Wildberg (sil.-lead., copper)	2	2
23000 Kinzigtal Min. Ass., Germany	4	4 1/2	—	100000 Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12 1/2	—

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Mines.	MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.		
	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
3000 Altarun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	36	2	...
940 Balacon Con. (tin, U. M. L.)	15
4000 Balloncup United	3	15	...
12000 Ballygaween (lead), Wicklow	1	8	...
4000 Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£1 8	—	...
5000 Barytes Company of Ireland	1	5	...
5000 Bassett Graze United (cop.), Kes.	2	5	...
4000 Bedford Consols	24	4	...
508 Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	3	13 1/2 2 1/2
2000 Birch Fox and Vitifer, Lydford	£2 5	6	10
1000 Bowelling Well (copper)	10	20	...
120 Bowlowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	—	...
4995 Burlington Consols, Plympton	4 1/2	45	...
240 Bosocan (tin), St. Just	20	—	57 1/2 60
4735 Botts Hill (copper), Plympton	4 1/2	—	...
120 Britannia, Llanarmon	£7 19 6.	15	...
4000 Bronfoddy (lead), Wales	6	10	...
100 Bryndoff Hall (lead), Flint	20	100	...
420 Budnick Consols (tin), Ferran	24	2	...
6000 Buller and Bassett United	14	4	...
6000 Caergwrle (gold), Merioneth	—	—	16
6000 Cal-Gwyn, Cardiganshire	—	10s. ed.	...
1024 Caerphilly & Caerlun, S. Wales	3	—	...
5000 Callington (ld., cop.), Callington	£7 17	1	...
3384 Calstock Consols (copper)	4 1/2	—	3
3114 Calstock United (ld. and cop.)	£4 17	—	...
1000 Camborne Consols	—	3 1/2	14
1024 Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	—	5	...
2000 Carbons (tin, copper), Crowan	7	—	3
5000 Carnarvonshire slate	—	—	1 1/2
5000 Caroline Wheal Prosper	—	2	...
8500 Carrig-hoy (cop., lead), Salop.	1	—	...
1056 Carmarthen (copper), Gwennap	£9 14 5.	—	8 1/2
6400 Curvath Union	—	34	3
4096 Cwmpas Dinas (tin, St. Columb.)	2 1/2	—	16
2000 Cyfar, North Wales	62 1/2	—	...
800 Cynffod (lead), Carmarthen	33	—	85
2000 Cynffod (lead), Cardiganshire	£1 5	—	16
1024 Cylch & Whiteworth (tin, cop.)	15	—	20 1/2 19 1/2
8000 Cowanwood Wood	—	8a.	—
2000 CoedMawr (cop./lead), Llanrwst	6 1/2	—	...
2000 CoedMawr (cop./lead), Gwydir	—	4	...

SCENES AND SAYINGS

100000 Royal Hibernian ... 1 ... 5

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.												
Shares.	Paid	Clos.	Pr.	Bus.	Done.	Shares.	Paid	Clos.	Pr.	Bus.	Done.	
100000 <i>Agua Fria</i>	1	2	%	2	%	1	16	16	%	16	%	
30000 <i>Anglo-Australian Gold</i>	1	—	—	—	—	60000 <i>Liberty</i>	1	—	—	—	23	%
100000 <i>Anglo-Californian</i>	1	2	%	2	%	10000 <i>Lusitanian (of Portugal)</i>	1	13	24	%	—	—
20000 <i>Australian</i>	6½	1½	1½	1½	1½	103815 <i>Marquita</i>	1	2	%	2	%	
60000 <i>Australian Cordillera</i>	1	—	—	—	—	20000 <i>Mexican and South Amer.</i>	9	6½	8	% d	—	—
50000 <i>Ave Maria</i>	1	—	—	—	—	60000 <i>New Granada</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—
210000 <i>Carsons Creek</i>	½	2	%	2	%	200000 <i>Nouveau Monde</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—
100000 <i>Colonial Gold</i>	1	2	%	2	%	100000 <i>Pontchartrain Silver-lead</i>	20	16	17	%	16	%
350000 <i>Copper Miners of England</i> . Stock.....	—	—	—	—	—	100000 <i>Port Phillip</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—
8000 <i>Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent.</i> 25	5	1½	1½	1½	1½	60000 <i>Quartz Rock</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—
70000 <i>English and Australian Cap.</i> 5	5	1½	1½	1½	1½	50000 <i>South Australian</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—
25000 <i>Fortuna</i>	1	2	%	2	%	70000 <i>Waller</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—
						100000 <i>West Mariposa</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—

... According to our announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where all
rations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove
one difficulty,—that of purchasers or sellers being deceived by the quotation in the current Journal being represented as the
present value, although the price may have varied considerably since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the parties con-
cerned into more frequent communication with regard to any alteration in the present position or prospects of their respective
adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt of the quotations at which
prices are given, in the above list, and add the same to our correspondent.

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